THE PACIFIC.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion, Education and General news.
It is the organ of no sect or party—started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of religion and education—it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.
Published THURSDAY MORNINGS, by Rev. J. H. Warren and Rev. P. G. Buchanan, for the Trustees, at the office of Towne & Bacon, Printers, 538 Clay street, opposite Leidesdorff.
TERMS.—For one year, payable in advance, $5 00. For Six Months, payable in advance, $3 00. Ten copies, $30 00.
☞ All Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper should be addressed to "The Pacific;" and those regarding the editorial department to Rev. J. H. Warren.
Notice to Subscribers and Postmasters.—The legal Postage on The Pacific for six months, is 12½ cents *and no more*, to be paid in advance by the subscriber at the office of delivery—to the Atlantic States, the Postage is 25 cents, payable also in advance at the office of delivery.



For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty
To falter would be sin.

O Land of Happy Hearts and Homes.

BY WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER.

O land of happy hearts and homes!
Land of the free!
O'er all the earth a welcome comes
From kindred souls, to thee!
To thee, O land of youth sublime,
Bright jewel on the brow of Time!
O land of liberty!

Old Ocean clasps thee to his side,
Land of the free!
And Nature weaves—O beauteous bride!—
Her richest crown for thee.
For thee, O youthful queen of states,
For thee, the darling of the Fates,
O land of liberty!

Thy glory brightens as it blooms—
Land of the free!
Starlike amidst the ancient glooms,
It wins the world to thee!
To thee, O promised land of rest,
To thee, the Eden of the West!
O land of liberty!

Far off the golden future gleams,
Land of the free!
Whose larger light and brighter beams
Shall flood the years for thee:
For thee, O land of long increase,
For thee, the chosen shrine of peace,
O land of liberty!

O land of happy hearts and homes,
Land of the free!
From grateful souls our greeting comes,
Our song, our pledge to thee!
To thee, O land of hope divine,
Our joys, our loves, our lives are thine,
O land of liberty!

HOARDING IN HARD TIMES.

In the judgment of many Christian men, times like the present seem to justify hoarding, far beyond what would be considered right in periods of prosperity. "We must put by for a rainy day," is the exclamation; "we know not what may happen." We propose now to give one or two reasons why this kind of covetousness is unlawful.

In the first place, observe that God has specifically warned us against accumulation. There is an awful admonition given to us in one of the most dread scenes that Scripture unfolds. "I will pull down my barns," said the rich man, "and build greater, and there I will bestow all my fruits and my goods. And I will say to my soul, Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry. But God said unto him, Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee; then whose shall these things be which thou has provided?" And St. Paul tells us that they "that will be rich, fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which devour men in destruction and perdition." And then comes that fearful judgment, "No covetous man, who is an idolater, hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and God."

The covetousness which is here forbidden, we cannot but think, is that which, when a competency is obtained, seeks to *accumulate*, to turn income into principal—as if in insurance against the risk of God governing the world according to his own will. Two sins are involved in this. In the first place, we turn from God's treasure—from the work of omissions, of love, of mercy, among our fellow-men—that which should be consecrated to its use. Hoarding is a cancer which, the moment it is permitted to touch that which we hold in trust, stretches out its clutches until it grasps and then corodes *all*. Whenever we hold back a little, we rob everything. And in the second place, we thus withdraw our care from God, and put it upon ourselves. We, the weak, the blind, the miserable, tottering under the load of our responsibilities, turn our sullen countenances from Him, the All-loving, when He seeks to take our burden upon himself, and hug it closer to ourselves, and totter on till we are crushed.

There is a double wrong in this. It is a sin—a wild and wretched impiety toward God. And then it is killing our own souls. No man is even temporarily the better for this distrust of God. Rich, as well as poor, hang equally upon his bounty. What the Lord wills, is to be the portion of each; and that arm will fail which seeks either to keep or to heap against God. And then, for the *next* world! The heart that in its hoardings has nouri-hed a distrust of God until that distrust becomes a dark and suspicious *hate*, which has kept on in disobedience until it *is* irrevocable rebellion—how can that heart be fit for else than the abodes of the lost?

And God has not left us without warnings, written in the saddest and deepest lines, to enforce these commands. The voice of the rich mourning for their children—the spectacle of the father, who had toiled so hardly, sinking under the burden of ingratitude—are these not within the experience of us all? That vicarious suffering, which is the common lot of our race, is nowhere more painfully shown than in the transmitted penalty on accumulation. As the sin is for the future—the building up of the family—so the judgment is in the future—the blasting of the family. Follow these accumulations wherever you can find them, and see whether they are not impregnated with a curse which spreads itself as they descend. God has bound us over, in the recognizance of the love of children, to keep His law.

Then the human heart itself becomes so inhuman, under the influence of this passion! There grows up a subtle membrane about it which closes first this and then that channel through which joy and love might flow in and out. Soon the charities of *social*, then those of *domestic* life, cease; and then comes that choking misery—that morbid suspiciousness and malevolence—which grows upon a heart walled in upon itself. And next comes that ossification under which the covetous man will be incapable of one gush of love to man, or trust in God. His, forever, is now that awful burden which God once so lovingly offered to take on his *own* divine breast. It is a judicial state—that of the covetous man—in which God has permitted his judgments to be executed in the lifetime, so that a man might see and take heed.

From this we see the wrong of hoarding on the plea that we cannot go *abroad* with our charity, because charity begins at HOME. Observe the hard ingratitude of this toward God. No *human* benefactor would be thus treated. Here, for instance, is a son whom a father has covered with bounties, with the assurance that whatever else is wanted will be supplied. A constant flow of kindness shows how secure this promise is. When the father sends a suppliant with the message—"Give him of your stores; I will repay you"—would that messenger be repulsed? Yet God who has heaped such blessings on us, also sends to us messengers with the same entreaty. Every poor sufferer in our midst—every missionary on our outpost—every movement of love for which the Church appeals—is such a messenger. Unless we so harden ourselves that we are past feeling, we must listen. The messengers come from Him who has cared for us so gently and lovingly, and whose promises are so sure. Yet do we not often throw contempt on this tenderness and constancy, by saying that we still fear for ourselves, and that charity begins at home? Is not this to say that we will not pay these messengers of our Lord, because we cannot rely on the heavenly assurance that if we cast our care on *him*, he will care for *us*? It may be that these very messengers are sent to try whether we really have faith in God. If faithless, how can we enter heaven?

It is not only to him who resolutely refuses to give on the ground that he must *first* provide for his household, that this warning comes. He who reluctantly doles out a few drops of charity, while he is accumulating streams, or he who, instead of hoarding, scatters in profuse living, in like manner stints his gifts to the Lord's treasury, and equally refuses to cast his care on the Lord. And to *him* the result is equally perilous. This penury towards his Master gradually eats out his heart. The eyes may appear still to reflect light—the hand to move—but this coldnesss towards God, this practical want of belief in him, should bring up to you, who thus live, the awful question: Were you born again? Could you be so dead to your Master—so irresponsive to his tender appeals, had you really faith in him—if you really believed in the sweetness of grace, that HE DIED FOR YOUR SOUL?—*Episcopal Recorder.*

THE UNAPPRECIATED SKY.

It is a strange thing how little, in general, people know about the sky. It is the part of creation in which nature has done more for the sake of pleasing man—more for the sole and evident purpose of talking to him and teaching him, than in any other of her works, and it is just the part in which we least attend to her. There are not many of her other works in which some more material or essential purpose than the mere pleasing of men is not answered by every part of their organization; but a very essential purpose of these might, so far as we know, be answered, if, once in three days or thereabout, a great ugly, black raincloud were brought over the blue sky, and everything well watered, and so all left blue again till next time, with perhaps a film of morning and evening dew. And instead of this, there is not a moment of any day of our lives when nature is not producing scene after scene, picture after picture, glory after glory, and working still upon such exqisite and constant principles of the most perfect beauty that it is quite certain that it is all done for us, and intended for our perpetual pleasure. And every man, wherever placed, however far from other sources of interest or beauty, has this doing for him constantly. The noblest scenes of the earth can be seen and known but by few; it is not intended that man should live always in the midst of them; he injures them by his presence; he ceases to feel them if he be always with them; but the sky is for all; bright as it is, is not too bright or too good for human nature's daily food. Sometimes gentle, sometimes capricious, sometimes awful; never the same for two moments together; almost human in its passions, spiritual in its tenderness, and almost divine in its infinity; its appeal to what is immortal in us is as distinct as its ministry of chastisement or of blessing to what is mortal, is essential.

And yet we never attend to it, we never make a subject of thought but as it has to do with our animal sensation; we look upon all by which it speaks more clearly to us than to brutes—upon all which bears witness to the intention of the Supreme, that we are to receive more from the covering vault than the light and the dew which we share with the weed and the worm—only as a succession of meaningless and monotonous accidents, too common and to painful to be worthy of a moment's watchfulness, or a glance of admiration.—*John Ruskin.*

Where to Find a Perfect Minister.

The People of one of the out-parishes of Virginia wrote to Dr. Rice, who was then at the head of the Theological Seminary, in Prince Edward, for a minister. They said they wanted a man of first-rate *talents*, for they had run down considerably, and needed building up. They wanted one who could *write* well, for some of the young people were very nice about the matter. They wanted one who could *visit* a good deal, for their former minister had neglected that, and they wanted to bring that up. They wanted a man of very *gentlemanly deportment*, for some thought a great deal of that. And so they went on, describing a perfect minister. The last thing they mentioned was, they gave their last minister $350; but if the Doctor would send them such a man as they had described they would raise another $50, making it $400. The Doctor sat down and wrote them a reply, telling them they had better forthwith make out a call for old Dr. Dwight, in heaven; for he did not know of any one in this world who answered this description; and as Dr. Dwight had been living so long on spiritual food, he might not need so much for the body, and possibly he might live on $400.

The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

VOLUME XI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862. NUMBER 10.

OUR NATION.

If any one will take the pains to run over the headings of the fast-day sermons, so elaborately reported by the enterprise of the New York dailies, it will be perceived that, "with one consent," they make the nation out a culprit, under the bastinado for about every national crime under the sun. Our own minister prayed for "this wretched nation." As soon as we got home, we horrified our family by an out-and-out disclaimer of the whole thing, and told them we did't believe a word of it, that the nation was "wretched," or a sinner above all others—that the Almighty was angry with it; on the contrary, it was nearer being a Christian nation than any other on the face of the earth; and enumerated its "works," the only solid sign of a true faith; its missionary, tract and Bible operations; the millions expended voluntarily every year for objects wholly benevolent and religious; the very fact that a national fast was appointed and observed with great uniformity throughout the land, showed that this was a government which looked through clouds, up to the Maker of the universe, to lead it aright.

We contended that there was not only no evidence of the Divine displeasure, but the strongest that could be given of his smiles, in that the earth had never yielded a larger increase; never before was there such a call from abroad for every pound or bushel of produce our people could spare; and never, in our memory, had been a year more free from epidemic diseases, than this same of eighteen hundred and sixty-one. The very cost of war was a blessing; for the rich, who had more than they could use, had to pay for it into the hands of the poor and industrious, and that thus would the nation be flooded with money; and never since we have been a nation, has there been as much gold and silver in the country as at this hour. We said further, that the war was not to be regretted, and that God would bring a national good out of it, that would open up a more glorious future to it than could otherwise have been done.

But fearing that we might be considered as getting up an opposition meeting to our honored and beloved minister, we broke short off, and began to talk about something else. Although, if we could have had our say out, we would have enunciated further, what Dr. Davidson, with great frankness, tells as a truth which multitudes only dare whisper, and which the magnates disclaim with particular pains, that in this war, "slavery is the cause and object;" that the South intended thereby to extend its area, and to perpetuate it; and that the North intends, as the war has been forced on her, that slavery shall not be extended, and that it shall cease on this continent. The Doctor argues that, if slavery be a crime, and the North is seeking to cut it up by the roots, there is no reason why God should be angry with the North; but reason for the reverse; hence with a wise and admirable sententiousness, he entitles his discourse; "A Nation's Discipline; or, Trials, not Judgments."—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Services of the Roundhead Regiment.

A correspondent at Beaufort writes as follows: "We were strolling leisurely through the streets, when suddenly the glorious notes of "Old Hundred" burst on our ears. The extreme quiet of the town, the gentle sighing of the moss-grown oaks, the full, deep tones of the organ, and the powerful voices of the singers as they joined in the hymn, caused a thrill of unusual pleasure to pass through our minds. Proceeding in the direction of the sounds, we were led towards the Baptist church, and such a scene as met our eyes has not been witnessed since the days of the Revolution. The glittering muzzles protruding from the windows and the stack of drums without, proclaimed the nature of the exercises. On entering, a grand, a novel sight presented itself. Over the pulpit, from which treason had so long been preached, hung in graceful folds the regimental colors of the Pennsylvania "Roundheads." Thank heaven! sons of the Keystone State heard the first Union sermon preached on the redeemed soil of South Carolina, and by a "Hessian" chaplain. The discourse—founded on the fifth verse of the 20th Psalm—was able and highly appropriate. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Dennison made beautiful allusions to two of the former pastors—Rev. Dr. Lathrop, of the Tabernacle Church, New York, and Dr. Richard Fuller, of Baltimore. After the benediction, three patriotic cheers were given, the "Roundheads" and Michigan Eighth fell into line, and marched to camp in fine order."

A SOLEMN SENTENCE.

Judge Shipman in passing sentence upon Gordon, said:

"You are soon to be confronted with the terrible consequences of your crime, and it is proper that I should call to your mind the duty of preparing ror that event which will soon terminate your mortal existence and and usher you into the presence of the Supreme Judge.

"Let me implore you to seek the spiritual guidance of the ministers of religion; and let your repentance be as humble and thorough as your crime was great. Do not attempt to hide its enormity from yourself; think of the cruelty and wickedness of seizing nearly a thousand fellow beings, who never did you harm, and thrusting them beneath the decks of a small ship, beneath a burning tropical sun, to die of disease or suffocation, or be transported to distant lands, and be consigned, they and their posterity, to a fate far more cruel than death.

"Think of the sufferings of the unhappy beings whom you crowded on the Erie; of their helpless agony and terror as you took them from their native land; and especially think of those who perished under the weight of their miseries on the passage from the place of your capture to Monrovia! Remember that you showed mercy to none, carrying off as you did not only those of your own sex, but women and helpless children.

"Do not flatter yourself that because they belonged to a different race from yourself your guilt is therefore lessened—rather fear that it is increased. In the just and generous heart, the humble and the weak inspire compassion, and call for pity and forbearance. As you are soon to pass into the presence of that God of the black man as well as the white man, who is no respecter of persons, do not indulge for a moment the thought that he hears with indifference the cry of the humblest of his children. Do not imagine that because others shared in the guilt of this enterprise, yours is thereby diminished; but remember the awful admonition of your Bible, "Though hand join in hand the wicked shall not go unpunished." Turn your thoughts towards Him who alone can pardon, and who is not deaf to the supplications of those who seek His mercy.

"It remains only to pronounce the sentence which the law affixes to your crime, which is, that you be taken back to the City Prison, whence you were brought, and remain there until Friday, the seventh day of February next, and then and there, the place of execution, between the hours of twelve o'clock at noon and three o'clock in the afternoon on that day, be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy upon your soul."

Some Reasons For not Giving Up a Religious Paper.

Everybody is retrenching; many have to, and many more make "the times" an excuse for meanness. We are sorry to say it; but it has come under our notice so often, that we know it is so. "We must economize; we must cut down the wages of our servants and work-people; we must dispute school bills; we must give up our monthly magazine and our religious newspaper. As for the dailies, we cannot get along without them; we take an evening paper now, in addition to our morning paper, and we have the Sunday issue; the news is so exciting, we cannot wait. We would not take a regular Sunday paper for the world, but in war times the thing is different."

So we plead to ourselves; and though a sore conscience makes the news of the day indigestible, we go on reading it, till the very church bell rings, to carry flying rumors, and their effect upon the money-market, into God's house with us.

Habit is a strict master. The habit of reading a newspaper every day is confirmed among American people. Here is where the religious newspaper comes in appropriately on Sabbath. A mind filled with exciting business cares until Saturday's twilight, cannot be satisfied all day with devotional volumes, though ever so useful and admirable. Take a business man in the prime of life, turn his feet suddenly into the good way; he is desirous to do right, to reverence the Sabbath; but he cannot at once find all his pleasure in what is to a mind uninformed on religious subjects, even though taught "by the grace of God," dry reading.

But in the religious newspaper what variety presents itself—the pithy essay; the eloquent sermon; the thoughtful editorial; the biographical sketch of some earnest worker; a story to gather the children of the house around your knee, with earnest little eyes looking up to yours, and hearts softened to receive the good seed thus dropped into them, and for which you shall have your reward; and above all, the news of the philanthropic and religious enterprises of the day!

Such a man does not believe in missions; "they are expensive in machinery, and bring nothing to pass." But how shall they believe in *that* of which they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher—an actual report of what is now being done? Their lack of faith is oftentimes only ignorance of results. They cannot believe the multitude will be fed, because they have not seen it done, but accepted vague rumors that it is a failure.

But the interest comes with knowledge of the efforts that are put forth; and seeing what others have done, their own duty is set before them. Thus the religious newspapers educate to earnest effort, and spread before us tidings of the advance of the kingdom for whose coming we daily pray, without a thought that it is to be brought about by the God-blessed efforts of such as we are—men of like passions and conditions and infirmities.—*Protestant Churchman.*

NO TIME FOR DEVOTION.

Do we take devotion itself to be no business, or a business of no consideration? Do we conceit, when we pay God his debts, or discharge our duty towards him, when we crave his mercy, when we solicit the main concernments of our souls, that we are idle, or misemployed? that we lavish our time and lose our pains? What other affairs can we have of greater moment, or necessity than this? Can there be any interest more close and weigthy than this, of promoting for our own soul's eternal health and happiness? Is not this indeed the great work—*the only necessary matter*—in comparison with which, all other occupations are trifling? What are the great businesses of this world? What but scraping for pelf, compassing designs of ambition, courting the respect and favor of men, gratifying sinful curiosity, and carnal humor? Shall these images, these shadows of business, suppress or crowd out devotion?—that which procureth wealth inestimable, pleasure infinitely satisfactory, and honor incomparably noble, above all that this earth can afford? Is it not, beside, no such indispensable business, but rather some base dotage on lucre, some inveigling bait of pleasure, that crosseth our devotion? Is it not often a complimental visit, an appointment to tattle, a wild ramble in vice or folly, that so deeply urgeth us to put off our duty? Nay, is it not commonly sloth, rather than activity, an averseness from this, rather than inclination to any other employment, which diverts us from our prayers? Is it not the true reason why we pray so seldom, not because we are very busy, *but because we are extremely idle;* so idle that we cannot willingly take the pains to withdraw our affections from sensible things, to reduce our wandering thoughts, to compose our hearts to right frames, to bend our untoward inclinations to a compliance with our duty? Do we not betake ourselves to other conversations and commerces, merely for *refuge, shunning* this intercourse with God, and with ourselves.—*Barrow, quoted by Barnes.*

The training of a child, so far as obedience is concerned, ought to be over by the time it is five years old.—*Miss Sewell.*

THE PRESS AIDING THE PULPIT.

The religious press, with its books, tracts, journals, and periodical publications, is fitting the mind of the masses for receiving and retaining the impre-s of the power of the pulpit. So that the faithful and zealous professors, conscientious and religious editors, and wise and pious authors, are the subordinate agents that God has chosen to give to the pulpit much of its present influence. These are God's ploughmen. They do much to turn over the fallow ground of the heart. Their labors remove the rocks and rubbish that nature leaves in the wide field of the world that the minister has to sow. Truly, they are a needful class of workmen, and are worthy of their hire.

Every good book, religious pamphlet, and paper, that gains a reading in any family, in the congregation, adds efficiency to the ministry. And every pastor who is not urgently solicitous for the general circulation of such helps among the people of his charge, is really blind to his own interests, as to those of his Master. For a family in the church, who never reads books and journals of the order, is like a thorn-thicket in the midst of a wheat field, or a miasmatic swamp in the midst of a town, or a black spot on the disc of the sun, or a deformity in the face of beauty. And a whole congregation without such issues of the religious press, is nothing but a cold, dark, black, moral desert. Woe, woe to the poor son of Levi, who may be called to preach in such a place! He may thunder, he may lighten, he may labor for years, and see no fruit of his toil, for the people will sleep on, and on in ignorance and inaction. Let ministers, then, pray for the rich blessing on our pious and self-denying colporteurs, authors, editors, and professors, for they greatly promote the pulpit's power.—*Dr. N. L. Rice.*

MONARCHICAL PLACE-HOLDING.

The injustice of monarchical, as compared with republican institutions, was exemplified, in a remarkable manner, says the Philadelphia *Press*, in the accumulation of offices of emolument and dignity in the person of Prince Albert, lately the husband of Queen Victoria. With us, it is considered that no person ought to hold more than one public office, or receive more than one salary. In England, Prince Albert was literally loaded with office and emolument.

On his marriage, a life-pension of $150,000 per annum was settled upon him by Parliament. But of this, living at free quarters with his wife, the Prince never spent more than one-sixth, in any one year, and the accumulation of savings, during nearly twenty-three years, must have amounted, at ordinary interest, to the sum of $5,000,000. One would naturally say, Prince Albert would doubtless provide for his younger children out of this immense sum. Not so. When any of the Royal offspring marry, Parliament votes a great sum in hand as a wedding portion, endows the bride or bridegroom with a great life pension. The Princess Royal, on her marriage with the Prince of Prussia, received a dowry of $350,000 in cash, and was put on the pension list for $40,000 a year for life. As the Royal children reach maturity, they are disposed of in the following manner: The Princesses are married off, with dowries and pensions, and the Princes, thus made very *dear* to the overtaxed British people, are extablished in l fe, each with a life pension of from $100,000 to $125,000, over and above what they may take as holding offices under the Crown. Thus, Prince Albert, who is now a midshipman, will probably be Lord High Admiral, with a large salary, by the time he is of age, and his brother, Prince Arthur, the god child of "The Iron Duke," is as likely as not to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army when he is 21 years old, the pay being *only* $46 a day, and $90 a day if he also be Field Marshal. Of course, *that* he will be, for his father, the late Prince Albert, was made Field Marshal in February, 1840, at the mature age of 20 years and 5 months.

The late Duke of Wellington was 54 years old before he received the baton of a Field Marshal; fit reward for thirty years service. In November, 1846, three other Field Marshals were made: Sir George Nugent, after seventy-four years of service; General Grosvenor, afte seventy-two; the Marquis of Anglesey, after nearly seventy.

Prince Albert, besides receiving $15,000 as Governor of Windsor Castle, and $1,500 a year as Constable of the same royal residence, was appointed Grand Ranger of Windsor Park (salary $15,000) in 1841. He was High Steward of the borough of Windsor since July, 1850. Moreover, besides being Doctor of Laws from Cambridge and Oxford, he was Doctor of Philosophy by diploma from his Alma Mater, the University of Bonn. He was High Steward of the borough of Plymouth. His military appointments (Field Marshal and Colonel of two regiments—the most lucrative in the service) must have yielded him an addition to his income of at least $50,000. As nominal Manager of his eldest son's Duchy of Cornwall, he was also well paid—indeed, most of his official holdings were so remunerative that their annual total very losely aproximated upon the $150,000 a year which Parliament so lavishly bestowed upon him, making a total income not far short of $300,000 per year, and board gratis.

Besides the foregoing, the income of the Prince of Wales is about a quarter of a million of dollars per annum.

An Oasis.—Governor Andrews, in his late message to the Massachusetts Legi-lature, says: "I gladly point you to one oasis in the midst of all the resentments of the hour. A Committee of the House of Delegates of the Legislature of Maryland, acting under instruction from that body, have addressed the Executive of Mass. chusetts, seeking to learn the condition of the widows and orphans of the patriots who were murdered at Baltimore on the 19th of April, and to be informed of any persons who were dependent on them for support, in order that the State of Maryland may take such action in that connection as befits its sense of justice and honor. Cordially appreciating the honorable and humane sentiments of the House of Delegates of Maryland, the letter of their Committee is herewith communicated to the General Court, and I have directed the necessary investigation to be made to answer its inquiries."

MANY FACTS IN SMALL COMPASS.

The number of languages spoked is 4,064. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is 33 years. One-quarter die before the age of 7; one-half before the age of 17. To every thousand persons one only reaches 100 years, and not more than one in five hundred will reach 80 years. There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants. Of these 33,333,333 die every year, 91,824 die every day, 7,780 every hour, and 60 per minute, or one every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life previous to the age of fifty years than men, but fewer after. The number of marriages are in the proportion of 76 to 100. Marringes are more frequent after the equinoxes, that is, during the months of June and december. Those born in spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day.

MR. BEECHER ON THE THEATRE.

The Rev. H. W. Beecher speaks thus of the theatre in his last sermon in the *Independent:*

"I was met in the street, on Saturday, by the very gentlemanly lessee of the Brooklyn theatre (I suppose we must call it now), when he requested me, as I had become the editor of the *Independent*, to give a notice of the performances that were to come off there. He said 'the Octoroon' and 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' would be played, and he thought a notice in the *Independent* would do him a great deal of good. I declined to give the notice through the *Independent*; but I give it here! And I will tell you just what I think. I think they are very nice plays. And I will tell you why I think they are introduced. Out in the West, when we wanted to trap Turkeys (the foolishest birds in the woods), we used to build a great pen, and cut a kind of channel, leading into it, so low that with their heads down they could walk under the lower rail. Now, a Turkey is so simple that it never will stoop to go through a hole in order to escape. So when we had built the pen, and cut the channel, we took corn and poured it along, a little here and a little there, in the channel. And then the fools of turkeys would go gobbling up the corn, with their heads down, till they got into the inclosure; and then they were caught—for when they had once lifted their heads, they would not lower them again to go out where they came in, and they could not fly out. And if there is any foolish young man that wants to get caught, let him go to see these nice plays, and follow them up, and he will soon be in the inclosure; and that will be the end of him—for a young man that is once theatre-struck, is devil-struck!"

SIZE OF THE PYRAMIDS.

A United States naval chaplain, who has recently visited the great pyramid of Cheops, in Egypt, wading in the depths, one thousand four hundred feet before he had passed one of its sides, and between five and six thousand feet before he had made the circuit, says that, taking a hundred New York churches of the ordinary width, and arranging them in a hollow square, twenty-five on a side, you would have scarcely the basement of this pyramid; take another hundred and throw in their material into the hollow square and it would not be full. Pile on all the stone and brick of Philadelphia and Boston, and the structure would not be as high or solid as this greatest work of man. One layer of block was long since removed to Cairo for building purposes, and enough remains to supply the demands of a city of half a million of people for a century if they were permitted to freely use it.

IT HAPPENED.

Among the printed documents of our Government is a paper presented to the Senate of the United States, by the late Col. Benton, which contains a very interesting statement. It appears that just before our war with Mexico, an Irish priest, named McNamara, examined the lands of California, and becoming convinced of their value, prepared a very able state paper, urging the Mexican Government to deed over this land to a colony which he would bring from Ireland and other parts of Europe, the Mexican Government to have the civil jurisdiction of the colony, while the Roman Pontiff was to have the ecclesiastical power. Strangely enough, this Irish priest, in that paper, used this expression, that unless the Mexican Government gave over this territory to such a colony, it would soon be overrun by 'Methodist wolves.' It was a very strange expression. I suppose he meant by it that evangelical Christians—Protestant Christianity, which he styled by this name—would soon overspread that country. The Mexican Government listened to this appeal, saw its point, and resolved to make the grant of California to this colony. The papers were drawn up, and duly signed and executed, granting California to this foreign colony. But, as men say, "it happened"—yes, it just so "happened," that seven days before the papers were signed by the Mexican Government, our own Fremont had hoisted the Stars and Stripes, and California was ours; so that, instead of that gold-field going into the hands of a foreign power, it has come into the hands of a Protestant nation, to be used for better purposes.

An Honest Life.—The poor pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for. What matter is it if your neighbor lies in a splendid tomb? Sleep you with innocence. Look behind you through the track of time. A vast desert lies open in retrospect; wearied with years and sorrow, they sink from the walks of man; and you must leave them where they fall; and you are to go a little further until you find eternal rest. Whatever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave, every moment is big with events, which come not in succession, but bursting forcibly from a revolving and unknown cause, fly over this orb with diversified influence.

None are so seldom found alone, and are so soon tired of their own company, as those coxcombs who are on the best terms with themselves.

THE PACIFIC

REV. P. G. BUCHANAN,
FINANCIAL AND GENERAL AGENT.

T. W. Stoddix, Local Agent....Sacramento.
G. K. Codding, do .....Petaluma.
Rev. T. E. Taylor, do .....Columbia.
W. H. Rudotfson, do .....Sonora.
Atwill & Co., do .....Virginia City.

☞ We would remind the friends of The Pacific that Towne & Bacon have the largest Printing Office in the State, and their continued favors will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

The Law of Newspapers.—1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid. 3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

YOUTH'S.

A TRUE STORY.

A rich lady was one day overtaken in a shower of rain, so, sending her servant for a carriage, she took shelter in the cottage of a poor man. Having to wait a long time, she amused herself with looking at the contents of the little room in which she was seated, and among other things, her eye fell upon a large money box. Being of a kind disposition, she said to a little pale boy, who was sitting by the fire, "Bring me your money-box, my lad, and I will give you something." The boy's face flushed as he arose, and took the box to the lady, and he was still more pleased when he saw her about to put in a bright, new half-crown, but, suddenly looking up into her face, he said, "Do you know, ma'am, that this is a Missionary-box?"

"A Missionary-box!" exclaimed the lady; "take it back, then; I do not wish to give money to Missions, and if I make you a present of this half-crown you must promise me that you will not put a penny of it into that box."

"I cannot promise that, ma'am," said he firmly: "father and mother and me always put part of all the money we get into the Missionary-box; and, after all, 'tis little enough."

"And how came this idea into your heads?" asked the lady," for I am sure you never heard anything about Missionaries in the village."

"No, ma'am, we never did, more's the pity; but I bought a book one day of a pedlar, and it was full of such wonderful stories about the doings of the heathen in far-off countries, that I did not believe they could be true; however, when father read it, he said 'twas true enough, for he had been a soldier aforetime, and traveled in those very places. So then I asked if I could not do anything to help them; and mother said we might have a box, and put in all the pence we could spare, the same as they used to do at the Sunday school where she went once; so father knocked up this, and 'twas agreed that we should all put in part of what we earned."

"And what will you do with the money when the box is full?" asked the lady.

"I don't know, ma'am," answered the boy, with a puzzled look, "*but we could get another box and fill that.*"

The lady smiled and said, "Can you really think it a duty to deny yourselves for such a purpose?"

The boy looked surprised, but answered, "After all that God has done for us, ma'am, don't you think that we ought to try to do something for Him?"

Just then the lady's carriage came to the door, but, before leaving, she put the half-crown into the Missionary-box, saying, in a laughing manner, "I hope it may do good."

"God grant it may," said the boy solemnly, "and I thank you in his name."

Many weeks passed away, and one bright sunshiny day the lady again entered the cottage where she had once taken shelter, but this time she was the bearer of good news. Since her last visit she has been reading some Missionary books, and God had led her plainly to see the very great importance of Missions, and inclined her heart to help them; so she had spoken to the clergyman and to some other people in the village, and the result was, that they were going to have Missionary meetings and a Missionary Society among themselves. From that time the lady not only became a zealous supporter of Missions, but she began to take pleasure in all kinds of good works. Thus did God bless the example set by this poor but pious family, and thus will He assuredly bless all those who weary not in well-doing, for the promise is sure, "that in due time ye shall reap, if ye faint not."—*Youth's Magazine.*

WHAT A BISHOP HAD TO DO.

A Story for Boys.

A cloudy morning often ushers in a fine day, and disappointments in early years are often followed by a life of happiness and prosperity.

Long ago, about two hundred and sixty years, a poor lad was seen traveling on foot in England. He carries over his shoulder, at the end of a stick, all the clothing he has in the world, and has in his pocket an old leather purse, with a few pieces of money, given him by his mother, when, with a throbbing, prayerful heart, she took her leave of him on the road a short distance from their own cottage.

And who was John? for that was his name. He was the son of poor, but honest and pious parents, small farmers in a village called Ugborough. John had six brothers and five sisters, all of whom had to labor hard on a farm, for a living. He was a pious lad, and at fourteen used to assist the parish clerk in singing, and other parts of divine worship. When the old clerk died, John hoped to fill his place; but being disappointed in this, with the consent of his parents, he set out to get a living elsewhere.

At the city of Exeter, where he first went, he met with no success; but as he looked on the old cathedral, and in the bookseller's windows, a strong desire arose in his mind to become a scholar, and at once he set off for the University of Oxford, a distance of some two hundred miles, walking the whole weary way. At night, he sometimes slept in barns, or on the sheltered side of a haystack. He lived chiefly on bread and water, with occasionally a draught of milk as a luxury.

Arrived in the splendid city of Oxford, his clothing nearly worn out and very dusty, his feet sore, and his spirits dispressed, he knew not what to do.

He had heard of Exeter College in Oxford, and hither he went, and, to his great delight, was engaged by the cook as "scullion," to carry coals into the kitchen, clean pans and kettles, and do that kind of work.

His studious habits soon attracted the attention of the authorities, who admitted him into the College as a poor scholar, providing for all his wants. He studied hard, and was soon at the head of his class. He rose to great eminence as a scholar, was very useful as a minister of Christ; and many years before his death, which took place when he was seventy-two, he visited his father and mother, who were delighted to see their son, not only "a great scholar," but a pious bishop.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday Morning, March 6, 1862.

The Lord of Hosts is our Banner.

The fourth of March, just passed, closed one of the most important years of our nation's history. It was on the fourth of March a year ago, a new man assumed his office as President of the United States. In anticipation of the coming man, seven States rebelled and seceded from the Union. The first went out in December, 1860—the seventh in February, 1861. After President Lincoln had taken his oath to support the Constitution, four other States rapidly followed the rebellious seven. Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, strained and wrenched with most desperate force to break from the Union also. Had these succeeded there would have been but twenty States out of thirty-four, left over which the new President's authority would have been of any effect. Then there was in the minds of thousands in the North, a conviction that the best policy of the Government lay, not in coercing back the disloyal, but letting them go in peace. Unity of feeling, purpose and policy, did not exist. Besides, when the President took the reins of government, he lacked nearly every thing necessary to constitute him the executive of the nation—no money, no soldiers, no navy, and all the departments filled with traitors. The forces of the rebellion had been gathered and massed for thirty years. The North did not believe or dream that such monstrous iniquity could breed under the sun, when therefore it burst, it was with the stunning surprise of a tornado.

The dark day came when the sun was in mid heaven. The cloud parted, and a ray rushed through the rift on the 13th of April. The fall of Sumter compacted Northern policy, and stormed a patriotism which, the world over, men did not dream existed. The 15th of April, 70,000 men were called to arms, and only for three months, so feebly did we grasp the events casting their shadow on the nation. We grew up to it however by strides. In the beginning of May, 170,000 were summoned to the field. In July, Congress voted 500,000 men and 500,000,000 money. The sense of the work on hand was pitched at last to a proportionate figure. Then came battles victories, and losses, advances and defeats, perils at home and perils abroad, treachery at Washington, cold neutrality—that threw all possible chances against us—at St. James and other courts.

Amid these fearful perils and terrible activities, the nation bowed down before God. Our President, and our Commander-in-Chief and the whole people prayed to God for help and salvation. He heard us in our humiliation, and from that day the Lord of Hosts has been our banner.

Since September, the victorious banner of the Republic has waved at Belmont, Port Royal, the Peninsula of East Virginia, Gauley Bridge, Biloxi, Prestonburg, Somerset, Hatteras, Roanoke, Columbus, Henry, Donelson, Nashville, and is constantly advancing. Missouri is free, Maryland is loyal, Kentucky heroic, Virginia sweating great drops of blood for her folly, North Carolina disarmed, Tennessee rallying with a shout back to the Union, South Carolina in consumption, Georgia waiting an inevitable capture, Alabama,—Mississippi—Arkansas already exhausted, Louisiana in a few days to be all Federal ground.

Thus in one year, the most formidable rebellion ever known in history is cut in two. The vital part of it is in a vice, and three men are slowly turning it tighter and tighter every day—McClellan, Buell and Burnside. Halleck and Butler are crushing in the other half. The Rebellion is doomed. The next fourth of March will see no more of it, save in its grand results.

We do most profoundly feel that God hath dealt with us as He has not with any other nation. We owe all to Him. We have passed through an experience that takes from us the old spread-eagle conceit of power and greatness—and now that we see the glory of a future such as has never dawned upon the world, we will in gratitude write—The Lord of Hosts is our banner.

The Antiquity of the Human Race.

In the *Bulletin* report of Professor Whitney's address before the Legislature last week, on the general subject of Geology, appears a statement, which if unqualified or unnoticed, may lead the general reader to infer that Science and Revelation cross each other. The statement is in reference to the existence of the race ten thousand years or more previous to the Adamic period. It is not our design to review or discuss the main question in issue. It is enough to state, that all the geological facts on which the conclusions of Professor Whitney and other scientific men are based as to the great antiquity of tne race, are known and accepted by other men equally scientific and informed, who also acknowledge the history of the race recorded in the Bible as true.

It is well known that Chevalier Bunsen asserts, from the same facts on which Professor Whitney bases his theory, "that from fifteen thousand to sixteen thousand years for man's existence, it is no arbitrary and presumptuous application of research."

Mr. Horner thinks that the records of the human race can be traced back as far as 20,000 years.

On what are these opinions based? On fragments of pottery and brick discovered in the sedimentary deposits of the Nile, and in the drift deposits of flint flakes, flint arrow heads or knives, pointed weapons and shaped implements found in gravel overlaid by sand and brick clay, and associated with bones of extinct animals, at Amiens, Abbeville, etc.

The geologists to a man believe these to be human productions, but geologists are not agreed that they prove the antiquity of the race, claimed by Bunsen, Horner and Professor Whitney.

Neither in the deposits of the Nile, nor in the drifts at Amiens and Abbeville, have there been discovered any remains of men. How the fragments of pottery, how the flinty implements were imbedded in the drift, is a question still undetermined by geologists.

At the close of a very calm, candid, as well as able article in the London Review, not long since, the subject is settled in a few words:

"How the numerous implements at Amiens and Abbeville found their way into the bed of a stream, which they must have done, can never be ascertained; nor is it more clear, why, supposing them to be works of art, no other traces of human remains accompany them. These are problems awaiting solution. Meanwhile, it would be presumptuous and unwarrantable, on the part of any man, to assert the high antiquity of our race upon such slight and insufficient evidence, All the negative testimony, even of geological science, omitting these alleged exceptions, is in favor of that comparatively modern epoch known as the *annus mundi*. We have no wish to contend for any very strict interpretation of the Scripture chronology; but the addition of a few thousand years would go only a little way to meet the hypothesis of those who contend that these are human relics of vast antiquity, while all profane as well as sacred history utters a silent but consistent protest against an extension so indefinitely great. We have every reason then to suspend our final judgment. If divines have their prejudices so philosophers have their moments of enthusiasm; and it is only just that Time should be allowed to arbitrate between them.

"Straining at a Gnat," &c.

The opposition manifested in the Senate to the bill of Mr. Banks for regulating public amusements, is, to say the least, discreditable to the judgment of those who have arrayed themselves against so necessary and salutary a measure.

The remarks made in connection with the subject, are not worthy the dignified name of arguments.

In the course of the debate it was assumed that by the passage of such a bill, power would be conferred upon the Mayors or Supervisors of cities and towns, by which applicants for theatrical or similar licenses, would be dealt unjustly by, if they were of opposite politics to the license-granting power.

It may with far more force, and with still greater probability be advanced by the friends of this much needed reform, that the hostility to it, so promptly displayed, arises from the fear of petty politicians that a few votes may be lost or gained to to them individually, according to their action in the matter.

The power to grant licenses for, and to regulate public amusements, is one held by the local authorities, however constituted, in nearly all of the older States; it is a municipal regulation, in many of the States as old as themselves, and has never been considered, at least by any respectable citizen, oppressive. No right minded person, after a careful investigation of the subject, will believe for an instant that the liberties of the people, in any community in our State, would be endangered, or their welfare and happiness disturbed or diminished.

Are the people of California any more free to-day than those of the New England and middle States, where a similar discretionary power is conferred upon city and town officers? Will any one presume to say that the people of this State would be less free to-morrow if such a law was enacted to-day?

This talk about despotic power is sheer nonsense and clap-trap, and this tender regard for the liberties of those whose profits are derived solely by catering to the lowest and most degrading instincts of humanity, is straining at a very small gnat and swallowing a very large, but not very savory camel.

No sensible person is opposed to properly conducted popular amusements, and no sensible person is in favor of aught that has a tendency to demoralize society or to degrade his race.

As to what constitutes public amusement, there may be a difference of opinion; some people consider bull fights and dog fights entertaining, and many find amusement at the cock-pit and the gambling table.

As to what constitutes proper public amusement, depends very much upon the intelligence and education of the individual or people; and these qualities in the degree possessed by the people of a State or a community, must be the basis of legislative action upon the subject.

To the partisan politician a proper representation and consideration of the question is this: Whether the patrons of Melodeons and kindred establishments are a majority in his community or not? If they are, whoever votes against them should count his political chances; and it might be well to consider the reverse of the proposition also.

It was said by one of the Solons of the Senate "no legislation can make a man honest or moral;" a fact applicable alike to legislators as to the rest of mankind, and partially demonstrated in the recent discussion in the Senate.

The Pulpit and the Bar.

On the question now before the Legislature, we have presented arguments and appeals, both from the pulpit and the bar, which we deem sufficient to convince any man. All except liquor dealers, and those satellites who rally under their flag from motives of interest, must be convinced of the great necessity of a well ordered and executed Sunday Law.

We publish in this number more agument and discussion on the issue. It is not our intention to pursue the subject at any further length; we have done what we could, and are confident that the right will triumph.

PRESBYTERY OF CALIFORNIA.—The Presbytery of California will meet according to adjournment in the First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, Wednesday 12th inst., at half past seven P. M., and be opened with a sermon by the moderator, the Rev. S. T. Wells. A. WILLIAMS, Stated Clerk.

San Francisco, March 5th, 1861.

The Poisonings of Slavery.

He to whom "a thousand years are as one day" has said, "it is more blessed to give than to receive." This is one of those truths which man is slow to learn, because his thoughts and aims and hopes so centre in the present. It is spoken of benefits—not of injuries. In the case of wrongs, the rule is reversed.

Those who think slavery a good thing for the slave owner, disregard this Divine declaration. They forget—or seek to ignore that eternal law of compensation which God has established—a law as silent and invisible, as omnipotent and inevitable as that of gravitation. It is a double "bow of promise," proclaiming that eternity will fill up the measure of justice *begun* here, and also declaring that no flood of wickedness shall ever be permitted to roll over the earth, "*because sin is suicidal.*"

We often hear of the wrongs of the slave. The wrong the slaveholder does to himself is deeper and irreparable. Can a man take fire into his bosom and not be burned? Can he touch pitch and not be defiled? Can he scatter poison for his fellow men without having his own soul incurably poisoned?

If those who thirty years ago sought not to remove but to ameliorate slavery—to make the peculiar institution more amiable—had been told that "the high-toned Southern genlemen," of whom they were so fond of speaking, would in the year 1862 run from the battle field—before the fight—and leave poisoped food behind, they would ask with the utter incredulity of one of old—"Are we dogs that we should do this thing?"

And yet to-day we who have suffered from it, are not even astonished. This enormity passes almost unnoticed, not because it is done in a corner, or hidden by the smoke of battle, or drowned in the peal of triumph which is bursting from the land, but because it is no surprise. Those who from infancy are trained to trample under foot the rights of man and the laws of God, can no more change their character than the Ethiopian his skin. We who have witnessed the growth of this Upas in our land, can only say "the tree is bearing fruit." "What a man soweth that shall he also reap."

Churches and Ministers.

MARYSVILLE.—The *Appeal* of Tuesday, March 4th, publishes the following: The congregation connected with the First Presbyterian Church, of this city, held a meeting on Sunday noon, and voted to invite Rev. J. H. Brodt to preach for them for one year. Mr. Brodt has been the temporary supply for their pulpit for the past six months, and his labors have been highly acceptable to the congregation, as we learn. At the same meeting a report of the financial condition of the church was read by the Secretary and elicited some discussion. It was decided that a committee of six ladies and six gentlemen, from the congregation, should be appointed to interest themselves in filling the pews.

We select from the Secretary's report the following items of interest:

The indebtedness of the Society in round figures, at the present time, is $9,110 33, as follows:

Original debt on Church, secured by mortgage, $7,000; eight months interest on same to 8th March, at one and a half per cent, $818; Rev. Mr. Walsworth, on salary, $572 62; Rev. Mr. Brodt, on salary, $314; for repairs, money advanced, incidentals, &c., $405,64.

The expenses of the Society have been reduced within the year to as low a figure as possible, and will admit of no further reduction, unless it be in the matter of interest, which is entirely at the option of the congregation, by reducing the mortgage on the property.

The regular monthly expenses now, are for salary of Pastor, $200.

Sexton, Organist, Collector, Gas and fuel, Interest on Mortgage, $160. Total $360.

There is now due the Society in uncollected pew rents, &c., &c., $705, part of which we consider good, and will be paid. There are seventy-six pews in the church, only thirty-one of which are rented; eighteen having been discontinued within the year. Those now under rent yield a revenue, if paid, of $583 33 per quarter. The usual Sabbath collections have fallen off more than one half, and now only average about $12 50 per Sabbath. If the pews which are now rented, be paid for, and the collections yielding only the average they have been doing, we would still lack nearly $350 per quarter, or $116 per month, of defraying expenses. This should not be, and it is the earnest wish of the Trustees that they be assisted by the members of the congregation, whose interests lie in the welfare of the Society, in their endeavors to have the pews all rented, and thus make the Society a self-sustaining one.

Complaint has been made by the collector of the tardiness and inattention of a portion of the pew holders to meet promptly their dues; while a portion, a majority of the persons renting pews are prompt to pay, there are others who allow arrearages to accumulate against them for three, four and five quarters. This system of unlimited church credit is radically wrong. And no society can hope to flourish and prosper when its prosperity is so retarded by such "faith without works."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. S. HOBLITZELL, Sec. and Treas.

In commenting on the report, the Editor of the *Appeal* pertinently and forcibly remarks:

"We very much regret that a more encouraging exhibit of the financial condition of the Society could not have been made, and hope that means may be adopted to redeem the Society which owns the handsomest church edifice in Northern California from what appears to be an impending bankruptcy. This community, which has been largely generous in assisting to build the church, has also a duty to perform now that it is built, and that is to go and fill it. And we enter no special plea for the church referred to, but affirm that the people of this city are criminally remiss to their obligations to properly sustain the different religious societies in this place. They are not too numerous for the size of Marysville, and every one ought to be filled on a Sunday with attentive and *pew-rent-paying* people. It is too late in the progress of common sense and knowledge to argue as to the usefulness of churches to elevate, refine and purify the public morals which direct, control and regulate the public sentiments of any community. And every thinking person very well knows that if the six houses of public worship were taken out of this city to-day, real estate would be about as valuable as a 50-vara lot in Sodom about the days of Lot and his saline wife. This is a very low view to take of this matter, to be sure, but we leave the higher treatment of the subject to the pulpit, where you can hear it ably and logically handled if you will just go to church, like a decent, well-behaved citizen, who desires to set a good exampie to others and be an integral part in the conservative element of society."

To the above we simply add that the darkest hour is just before day. We are sure that the statement of the Trustees will have the effect of awakening an interest which will soon place the church out of its present embarassment. With many, to resolve is to do, and if we do not greatly mistake, there are many of this sort in the Presbyterian Church in Marysville.

REV. W. E. BOARDMAN and family left on the steamer *St. Louis* last week for the East. Mr. B. has labored for the last three years in Los Angeles, and though he has not been able to effect a church organization, he has done a good work in starting the building of a church edifice. His return to this country will depend on matters to be determined after his arrival in New York.

THE C. C. ADVOCATE.—A lengthy article appeared in the *Advocate* last week in respect to the action of the Bay Association in receiving Rev. Mr. Caldwell, and winds up with an *Episcopal* condemnation of both parties. It is due to the Association to say, that the report which appeared in our paper was inserted by one who was not present, and his inference in regard to Mr. Caldwell presenting papers of full dismissal, proved a mistake. As to the personalities and charges vented on Mr. Caldwell, these will be settled in the columns of the *Advocate*. There is, to say the least, in this article of the *Advocate*, a pretty distinct policy marked out to *pursue* every Methodist minister that dares leave the California Conference.

REV. J. A. DAVIDSON, well known as a temperance lecturer in this State, will receive a benefit a week from to-night, at the new Dashaway Hall. An address will be delivered on the occasion by Rev. T. Starr King. Let temperance people and the public generally bear it in mind.

List of Presbyterian Ministers (N. S.) in California.

Rev. S. H. Willey, Pastor, Howard street Pres. Ch., San Francisco.
Rev. I. H. Brayton, Prof. College of California, Oakland.
Rev. E. B. Walsworth, S. S. Pres. Ch., Oakland.
Rev. P. G. Buchanan, publisher PACIFIC, San Francisco.
Rev. J. D. Strong, Supt. Public Schools Alameda Co., Oakland.
Rev. B. N. Seymour, S. S. Pres. Ch., Centreville and Alvarado.
Rev. W. W. Brier, exploring missionary, Alvarado.
Rev. L. Hamilton, pastor Pres. Ch., San Jose.
Rev. J. Pierpont, S. S. Pres. Ch., Healdsburg.
Rev. D. McClure, S. S. Pres. Ch., Mendocino.
Rev. S. S. Harmon, S. S. Pres. Ch., Sonora.
Rev. T. E. Taylor, S. S. Pres. Ch., Columbia.
Rev. J. H. McMonagle, S. S. Pres. Ch., Placerville.
Rev. J. H. Brodt, S. S. Pres. Ch., Marysville.
Rev. J. H. McLaughlin, S. S. Pres. Ch., Red Bluff.
Rev. G. Pierson, S. S. Pres. Ch., Brooklyn.
Rev. W. Frear, T. S. Cong'l Ch., Grass Valley.
Rev. S. B. Bell, D. D., Member of Assembly, Oakland.

Suggestive Items.

Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, of Philadelphia, preached a sermon last Thanksgiving, which has been printed, and is spoken of as both very eloquent and very patriotic.... It is estimated that Deacon Daniel Brainerd, grandfather of the missionary David Brainerd, one of the original proprietors of Haddam, Conn., has had more than 33,000 descendants. The author of "Memorials of Elder John White, one of the first settlers of Hartford, Conn.," estimates eight generations of his descendants to number 75,000! With such estimates of single families—and the early families were very generally prolific after the same style—Dr. Palfrey, in the preface to his history of New England, cannot have overstated the facts, when he supposes that seven or eight millions of the present American population have the blood of New England ancestry in their veins.... The new Sultan of Turkey, it is believed, will soon cause railroads to be introduced into that country. There are valuable mines of iron, copper and coal, hitherto little worked, which would in that event become productive. English capitalists in expectation of this change of poliey, are reviving the project of a railroad from a point on the Mediterranean to Bir on the Euphrates, thence by steamers to India, shortening the route to three weeks. All such hopes of Turkey give new significance of our mission there.... An immense crowd came out to hear [even] Dr. Cheever's Emancipation sermon, preached at Washington, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, January 12th. Things are different now from what they were in the old dynasties. They are first about to have in Washington also a great Banking House of Northern men. It will seem somewhat millennial to see there a great House of Money keeping a Northern conscience!.... Nova Scotia has long been known for vast beds of coal, iron and copper. In 1860, gold was found among the sources of the Tangier river, eastward of Halifax. In June last, another discovery was made in the county of Lunenbrrg, westward of Halifax. An old Californian, recently returned East, has visited the mines and was favorably impressed with them. The excitement produced by the discovery reminds one of the Cariboo fever on this coast. Gold is found all along the shore among the sands. They are about introducing quartz-crushing machines. The field of the mines, it is thought, covers ten out of the eighteen counties of the Colony. It should seem that the British Possessions on this Continent are destined to be of infinite worth. Columbia and Nova Scotia at the extremes, producing gold, and that newly opened and surpassingly rich valley, on the "Red river of the North," in the heart of the Continent, teach us that the cold country which is north of our North, is not to be despised by us. Is it Northward or Southward now, that "the course of empire takes its way?".... We regret to notice, by recent Eastern letters, the sudden death of the Rev. H. C. Dwight, D. D., thirty years a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. In 1829, Dr. Dwight was sent out with the late Rev. Dr. Eli Smith, of Beirut, to explore the country of the Armenians and Nestorians. They published their journals and observations in two valuable volumes. Early in 1832, Dr. Dwight took up his residence at Constantinople. The genial and now venerable Dr. Wm. Goodell had preceded him but a few mouths. That thirty years' time has been full of results. Dr Dwight has done a noble and blessed part in redeeming Turkey. Only a few months since, he returned to this country for a season, and has been employed by the Board in awakening a fresh zeal among the churches in behalf of the missionary work. On account of a visit to his two sons in college, he had occasion to pass over the Troy and Rutland Railroad; a sudden gust of wind threw the car from the track, killing him instantly. Sadly we comfort ourselves with the thought—the laborers depart, the work and the Great Worker remain.

The Great Question.

Extracts from the Sermon of the Rev. A. WILLIAMS, on the three Minority Reports in the Assembly on the Sunday Law.

The text chosen by Mr. Williams was the 14th and 53d Psalms. He began by showing in brief that a denial of the universal and providential government of God over mankind was at the foundation of all such attempts, germain to the present opposition to the Sunday law of the State.

The report offered by the Chairman of the Committee and his associate is a very suggestive statement of important considerations on the subject of a Sunday Law. But while it contains no essential error and advocates strongly the necessity and obligation of a Sunday Law, its arguments might have been much strengthened by moral grounds and considerations. There is room also for improvement in the Bill accompanying this report, to make the law of wider and more stringent effect.

"The fifth member" of the Committee on Public Morals, not uniting with either of the other two parties, has made his own report, expressive of his personal views; although it might be concluded from the substance of this paper that the author had taken counsel of many differing minds, to lead to such a commingling of incongruous subjects—things sacred and profane, needful and unnecessary, beneficial and injurious. The ordinary policy of the opponents of a Sunday law—we forget, this professes to be in favor of one—is to argue against a union of church and state, which in a political sense is a true view; but morally it is not. For we are badly off indeed if we must have in society two independent parties, one governed by high moral motives, the other discarding them—as if two sets of principles—opposing principles—involving vital questions, can harmonize and advance the welfare of the whole. The church to be let alone!—the opponents of the Sunday Law are to be let alone! But by another method and by a stretch of wonderful liberality, the proposed bill of "the fifth member" places instruction, religious worship, and amusement, and recreation upon an equal footing in intimate juxtaposition.

The report of the two other members of the Committee is a voluminous document, but the labor of reviewiug it is less arduous in the view of the few essential principles embodied in the paper. The "collect" of the whole is "Repeal of the present Sunday Law—no Sunday Law for the future." This object is kept constantly in view in the positions and arguments adduced.

One point, and we think it stands "solitary and alone," as a "point well taken" in this report, is that the present Sunday Law is "not uniform in its application to persons and property, and does not provide for its own enforcement, and is therefore ineffectual." Let the law makers give their special attention to this discovery. All the reasonings of the Committee on this head I do not admit, but the fact I do. What then? Shall the defects of a law be a good argument against it and a reason for its repeal? I trust the honorable gentlemen who compose the two houses of the Legislature have too much good sense to follow the illogical conclusion of this report that on account of an incidental defect, the Sunday Law should be repealed. Amend the law. Make it effectual.

As to other points, the report begins with assuming that the Sunday Law is "entirely disregarded and inoperative." This is, I think, to say the least, a misapprehension of facts. For, the first few weeks throughout the entire State, in this city as elsewhere, while the impresion was general that the law was adequate to the end proposed, it was generally observed. The journals of dates belonging to the first periods of the law from the first Sunday in August last, show this to be veritable history. This fact all San Franciscans, all Californians will attest. Throughout the State the law is still a living institution to a considerable extent. It is well known—we in San Francisco, especially, well know the causes which have produced a reaction against the Sunday Law—the chief of which is the organized influential combination of men and money to evade the law and shield violators of it in impunity.

The "question of Constitutional authority," Mr. Williams completely battered down by the Supreme Court decisions of this and other States. He next discussed the point which related to the religious views of the report.

The religious aspect of this question in this report assumes various phases. It is at one time charged that the Sunday law is wrong because it holds a connection with religion. As well might it be said the social duty of a child to its parent or the civil duty of a citizen to his government is wrong because in both these cases the highest sanctions of religion come in to enforce their obligations.

Again, it is objected in this report that a Sunday law discriminates unjustly between different preferences and beliefs. Hence the charge of religious intolerance and coercion, and the cry also of an attempt to "unite church and state"—a stale, futile, spectral allegation. We have no State religion, nor are we likely to have any. As to the "conscience of the Jew," it has its rights. The State cannot dictate to the Jew his religious opinion and belief; these are his own. But "the conscience of the Jew," just as the conscience of the Christian, must be expected to acknowledge and yield the obedience of a citizen to the Government under which he lives, and under whose protection he enjoys the rights of pursuing industrial avocations, aud acquiring and holding property. But this is not to allow "the conscience of the Jew" the power to revolutionize and overturn established institutions. Look more narrowly into this question of "the conscience of the Jew" in relation to the observance of Sunday, on the part of the United States or of this State.

The first day of the week is the acknowledged sacred rest-day of the civilized world. It is notorious that the Jewish Sabbath was in the introduction of the new economy struck from the ecclesiastical calender and from the civil calender as well. And the early Christian fathers while they taught this fact of the transfer made from the seventh to the first day of the week, gave no countenance to the idea that the moral obligation and sacred character of the weekly Sabbath called Sunday, suffered thereby any abatement. As far as I have examined authorities, I conclude and am confident that when at any time they speak in deprecating terms of what is called the Sabbath, they mean the Jewish Sabbath, and regard it in the light of a ceremonial institution. Eusebius, speaking of those who lived before Abraham, "beginning from Abraham and going back to the first man," says, "they did not regard circumcision nor observe the Sabbath (evidently meaning the Mosaic Sabbath) neither do we; neither do we abstain from certain foods, nor regard other injunctions which Moses subsequently delivered to be observed in types and symbols, because such things do not belong to Christians." Calvin likewise distinguishes between the "superstition" of the Jewish Sabbath and the "decorum or order" of the Christian Sunday. He says, "We must rest altogether that God may operate within us." "But the principal thing to be remembered is the general doctrine, that, lest religion decay or languish among us, sacred assemblies ought to be dilligently held.—Again, in the Catechism of the Church of Geneva by Calvin, is the following passage: "*Master.*—Do you mean that this (the fourth) commandment relates properly to the Jews, and was therefore temporary?—*Scholar.*—I do in as far as it is ceremonial. *M.*—What then? Is there anything under it beyond ceremony? *S.*—It was given for three reasons. *M.*—State them to me. *S.*—To figure spiritual rest; for the preservation of ecclesiastical polity; and for the release of slaves." The significant fact is that the Christian Sunday is a characteristic feature of the Christian dispensation, as the Mosaic Sabbath was of the Jewish economy.

The report among its many points, stated and discussed, refers to the question of law-abiding practice seen in those who nevertheless break this law; yet forsooth they are not lawless: they violate this law only because it is enacted! and because they have "an utter antipathy" against it. Where, I ask, is lawlessness found if not in setting at defiance a law—recent, living, not a dead letter, a law sanctioned by the highest judicial authority of the State? And this spirit of lawlessness pleads against the enactment of law! Mark this.

After summing up all the points of the report and easily refuting them, the preacher closed by saying of the Sunday Law:

The majority of our people desire it and cling to it. Let it not be wrested from us. The spirit which assails all kinds of intervention, legislation, judicial, educational and religious, in behalf of a Sunday law, would introduce a reign and scene of hopeless anarchy in our land. And let us believe, notwithstanding the passionate closing appeal of this report to the "countrymen of Siegel, Mulligan, and Corcoran," that these our adopted fellow-citizens spurn as Americans do the ignoble call to array themselves against the Sabbath and a Sabbath law.

Sunday-Law Question.

Address delivered by the Hon. GEORGE S. FISHER, U. S. Consul to Japan, before the San Francisco Temperance Bible Society, March 2d, 1862.

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—My intention was to speak extemporaneously, as I really prefer to do, but the importance of the subject has induced me to pen my thoughts; therefore, and for other good reasons, I beg to address you principally from manuscript.

The importance of our subject is beyond any computation of dollars and cents—higher far than any mere market value. It appeals to no passion—to no wrong motives or to no prejudices—to any blindness or unkindness.

The observance of the sacredness inviolable of the Sabbath is for the good, the highest, supremest good of man, and that alone. There is, there can be, no selfishness, no advantage of gain, no cupidity of any kind in it.

The Sabbath *was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath.* This law is imperative and so plain that it cannot be dodged or misunderstood. The rest, the sacredness the quiet of the Sabbath, is essential for man's highest welfare, his noblest development, his pure religious nature, and his purer enjoyment, or endowment of the fullest pursuits of life, liberty, and happiness.

I propose on this occasion—1st. To examine the objections to a Sunday law; 2d. The arguments in favor of the same;—and to close with some general observations of the duty of every good citizen in relation thereto.

I. The first ojection is, *that it is an unwarrantable interference with liberty of conscience.* This was always, and is to-day, the special pleading of semi-Atheism, Deists, of unbelievers and of Infidels of every class, and is but stereotyped from Paine, Voltaire, Volney, and all their co-writers and followers. Conscience means any and all things, and though it is a powerful voice within each human breast, it is as often stifled as given its natural or purer inclinations and bent. Says the immortal Shakspeare:

"Conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me as a villain."

And again he says:

"Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind;
The thief doth fear each *bush* an officer,"

—and, I can but add, our anti-Sunday-law men *seem* to fear such statute at least a San Francisco policeman!

The second objection is, *that all Sunday-law legislation is unconstitutional and futile.* Is this true? Not by any means! It is untrue, and cannot be substantiated by decisions, by true philosophy, nor by reason.

There *is* a higher law than human, however some men may scoff and ridicule the axiom. "*Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, for the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.*" All enlightened nations and civilized people have both a Sunday and Sunday laws. They exist in monarchical England, in European nations, and in almost all—I believe, in all the states of our Union. The higher courts have all sustained their constitutionality, and the man who flippantly argues against them, either despises all religion, or loves one of simple accommodation to his own way of thinking, and surely prizes not that good order and renown that is one of the first honors of Old and New England, and the best regulated of all our Union-loving States and Territories.

The third objection is, *that Sunday laws are a species of tyranny, and calculated to make law-breakers of law-makers.* It is to be hoped the wish is not father to the thought, and that this will be a truism rather than a libel on our present legislators. If it be true, wherein? I unhesitatingly say not at all. It may be an overstringent Sunday law would be likely to produce a contrary effect from the one intended, and develope such a state of things among certain classes, but certainly *a just and reasonable and intelligent* Sunday law would not.

If our present law is defective, and for one I think it is, amend it as it can be done properly and I believe acceptably to most men; but never, *never* strike it entirely from our statute book. That would be a wrong a thousand fold greater than to have no Sunday law—and I would say this if all the divines in the world should lift their voices against it. But how any minister of Christ could oppose a just and reasonable Sunday law, is, and always has been, beyond my comprehension, and I am happy to add, that of most men; and it is certain that there are but few, very few such, and it is to be hoped they will grow smaller by degrees and still beautifully less.

All good government stands on the foundation stone of the word of the Almighty, and you might as well put out the light of the sun in his strength in the heavens at mid-day, and think to lighten the world with tapers; destroy the gravitation of bodies, rule the stars, and wield the universe by human power,—as to extinguish the moral illumination of the Sabbath, and break up this glorious mainspring of the moral government of God.

The Sabbath is more needed by man than any other day, and without it and a proper appreciation and observance of it, we are degenerated, uncivilized, and only comparable with the barbarous nations of the earth and the Islands of the sea.

Human nature can find ample recreation, relaxation and amusement and not—

"As Atlas groan'd
The world beneath, we groan beneath an hour;
We cry for mercy to the next amusement,
The next amusement mortgages our houses and our fields"—

without violation of propriety, decency, man's debt or duty to his Creator, the laws of God or man, and under a just, proper, and salutary Sunday law.

What is its object? Only to restrain inordinate pastimes, vice, and a too prone, in man, licentiousness and looseness of public morals. It is not to trample upon any rights, injure any conscience, infringe upon any proper or legitimate and necessary business, employment, or profession, or interfere with private—and if at all, only with public wrongs. *No man's liberty is to be retarded or arraigned.* Oh! but some one says "innocent amusement" will be interfered with. No, never; for that cannot be—*no innocent amusement can be interfered with.* This is like the argument of "no coercion," on the part of "peace men," by our great and good Government against treason and rebellion, no matter how rank it may be, because *some one might get hurt.*

Another objection is, *that it is "a blue law" and connects church and state.* This may be called, if I may so speak, the knock-down argument, and is the *argumentum ad hominum* of every anti-Sunday-law man in the world. We should remember this law is not to compel men to have religion, to a particular worship, nor to shut themselves up in prisons, cloisters, or churches. Neither is it to bind their consciences or fetter their reason. It is only for public virtue, for public protection, and public fame and credit. It is for good order of society at large, an honorable example to our children—one that they can safely follow, and to lay a sure foundation for the superstructure of a great and glorious State and future.

II. A few arguments in favor of a proper Sunday law.

First. The sacredness of the Sabbath is ordained by the Almighty, and his law cannot be abrogated or repealed but by his own fiat and decree. Man is impotent to this work, and all his puny efforts to nullify it will but end in his own final discomfiture if not utter confusion. It never has been nullified—it never will be.

Second. Its higher and still more perfect observance would be better, far better for man both individually and collectively, as a day of rest from his labors.

Third. It is a clear day of joy, hope, mental and bodily relaxation, and true enjoyment to every son of Adam, especially the poor, freed from care, labor and arduous toil.

Fourth. It is to man what the lungs are to his body—beautiful and healthful only when freed from tubercles and excesses.

Fifth. It frees us from overburdened brains, deep-furrowed cares, unintermitted toil because of its sacred institution as a HOLY, not a *holiday.*

Sixth. It elevates humanity, elevates society, elevates nations; nerves individuals, nerves communities, and gives a name at home and abroad that neither people or States can have who always desecrate or even lightly esteem "my Sabbaths, saith the Lord."

Seventh. It creates healthy public sentiment, morals, credit, at the same time removes great stumbling blocks, and makes invariably better citizens of all upon whom it bears.

Eighth. It is the desire of the substantial, reliable, solid back-bone men of our State and city, and of every true lover of "that liberty wherewith the Bible makes men free" and love the freedom that is still the glory of the inheritance of our fathers, and our fathers' fathers, and the preservation of the loyal hearts of their sons and daughters; and—

Ninth. It is the partial obedience of man to Divine authority and command, acknowledgment of our dependence upon Him and our unceasing obligations to Him as our Creator, Preserver, and always, whatever our condition of heart or mind may be, kind Benefactor.

It is a strange, unnatural and unwarrantable conclusion that a just prohibition of wrong doing works an injury, interferes with rights of conscience, and mixes up church and state under our Constitution, laws and civilization, not to say anything of our Christianity; and I am surprised to hear and read the flimsy, thoughtless, and intangible arguments, if they may be called such, that are so flippantly used by some of the Press—I did not say Satanic Press—and political and other demagogues *moralizing* upon this great subject. It looks like, *some* like, I say, His royal lowness, down below, preaching to the Saviour upon the pinnacle, offering him "all the kingdoms" if He would fall down and worship him.

I am no preacher (though one of the

morning papers I see notices that I will preach here this afternoon), no mere politician, no employé of Sunday or anti-Sunday law league, but at this particular time, on this occasion, as well as on all proper occasions and in all places, I am willing to lift up my voice in behalf of right and for the public good. In doing this, I am emphatically one of the people, always speaking plainly, as I am but a plain man, and alway wishing only the greatest good for the greatest number. I firmly believe the best, the highest, the noblest civilization, christianization and enjoyment of man comes from a just observance of all the laws of nature and the commandments of God; and that the nations of the earth most prospered, most refined, most civilized and most potent and powerful for right, justice and truth, are those whose laws and people conform to, and are governed by the word and the law of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe and dispenser of every event. And this in no wise, by no manner of means, interferes with the highest, freest and most reasonable enjoyment of men, *all men*, either in this world or the world to come. There is reason in all things, and the wise man has said there is a time for all things. The Sabbath is *not* a day for theatricals, melodians, Bella Unions, horse racing, tight-rope and circus exhibitions, public exhibitions, rumselling and general open profanation, and no truly civilized and God serving people will permit these things to exist. And here I can but remark, that the only two cities in America where these things have been tolerated at all, so far as my knowledge goes, is the rebellious, treason hot-bed of New Orleans, and the freedom-loving, flowery city of the Pacific, our own San Francisco.

Can it be said that a strict observance of the Sabbath, compelled even by subordinate law of man, would be unreasonable, "blue," unjust, and a positive injury to society at large, because it tends, as a newspaper has here stated, to bring all laws into contempt? If so, wherein? But this could not be. Nor would a just and reasonable Sunday law be a *dead letter* on the statute books of our State, but it would be enforced and observed, if not hailed with great satisfaction and real joy by seven-tenths of the people of our State out of San Francisco, and, I am confident, by a large majority of them here. In regard to this assertion I speak advisedly, for during two arduous political canvasses of the State, and particularly at the last Presidential election, having had special reasons to make enquiry in relation to the popularity or unpopularity of a Sunday law, I did so, and in every place, town, mountain gulch, or city, that I had the honor of speaking in, I received such information as to satisfy me of the truth of this fact, and I am pleased now to state it.

It is an idle tale to tell that *all* our foreign born citizens or denizens are anti-Sunday law men, and averse to the enforcement of a proper and wise Sunday law. There are hundreds and thousands of foreigners, Germans, Irish, French, Italians, and other nationalities, Jew and Gentile, Catholics and Protestants, who will hail with the highest satisfaction the wise enactment or amendment of such a law in our State, and help to see it enforced too, though many of them may not be, as we may believe, strictly orthodox, or even regular church attendants.

See to it, my friends, that no mob law prevails, that no league of any kind, banded together by oaths, or tied together by ligatures of money contributions or assessments, frustrates just laws and ordinances, and their strict but mild and equable enforcement. Let every man remember that loose morals make loose men and depraved communities, tastes and habits; and that this is one of the principal reasons explanatory of the partial success apparently at one time, to them at least, of the chiefs of the wonderful rebellion in the Southern States, against the Constitution, laws, and "flag of the free hearts only home," our beloved country. And thus we have evidence and see truly

"To what gulfs
A single deviation from the track
Of human duties lead!"

And in view of this fact let those who would move, to all human appearance, heaven and earth to accomplish their purpose of defeat of any and all Sunday law, *beware* of the depths to which they go. The cry of "blue laws," and tyranny, and infringement on the rights of others, is too futile, and unworthy attention.

Permit me now to call your attention to a few reasons touching the legality and constitutionality of such a law:

1st. The Constitution of the United States, nor of this State, contains any article or paragraph inhibiting or in opposition to such a law.

2d. The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the several States of the Union, have, so far as I have been able to learn, invariably sustained the constitutionality of such laws when they have come before them.

3d. The greatest constitutional lawyer our country has ever produced, I may say the world has ever produced, the learned and always lucid Daniel Webster, said, in a celebrated argument of a remarkable case in the Supreme Court of the United States: "I mean to say that the observance of the Sabbath is a part of Christianity in all its forms. All Christians admit the observance of the Sabbath. All admit there is a Lord's day, although there may be a difference in the belief as to which is the right day to be observed. * * * And where there is no observance of the Christian Sabbath there will be of course no public worship or acknowledgment of God." These, I repeat it, are the words of Daniel Webster.

4th. Religion and Christianity is by decision, both in England and in some of our States, the common law of the land. Lord Hall so declared in an opinion in one of the courts of England, often quoted in England and in this country. And William Penn, the founder of the keystone State of the arch of the temple of our liberty—that German, as well as good old "Quaker State" of Pennsylvania, in the original charter, called the "great law," declared that the preservation of Christianity is one of the leading ends of government." And farther, the statutes of that good old State have repeated this declaration, and the Supreme Court of the State subsequently decided, by a full bench, "that Christianity is and has always been part of the common law of the State of Pennsylvania." This is perhaps more *blue law*, though it did not emanate from the Puritanic men of New England, nor issue from old "blue law" Connecticut. Still, it may do to sneer at, though I beg leave to commend its considerate attention to certain of our German citizens who may do so; for if there is a German state in our Union, the noble keystone State of Pennsylvania is one.

5th. I can but call attention to the able opinion of Justic Baldwin, in our own State, on the constitutionality of our Sunday law, as worthy the attention and careful reading of us all, and though portions of it deserve comment, I now have no time to do it justice, and must from necessity leave it. I would farther remark here, however, that by a constitutional provision the common law of England is the common law of California, with certain exceptions, not excluding however a proper Sunday law.

And now I wish to call to your special notice an authority on the sanctity and observance of the Sabbath, which I know you will all rejoice to know, if you do not already know it. It is not that of the "little Corporal" of the Italian campaign, the later "great Napoleon," but of "little Mac," as our brave troops in the field have familiarly named him, of the young and yet to be, we hope, "great McClellan," the Christian General-in-Chief in the field of our armies, and who future history will doubtless record as not only a Christian General, but a moral hero. No ancient or modern General, neither Washington, or Leonidas, Napoleon, Wellington, Gortchakoff, or Pellissier, ever issued such an order at the head of an army, and the nation, *all our people*, and so far as I have noticed, foreign as well as native born, have responded to it a most unqualified and hearty amen! God bless our noble Christian chieftain and hero, and may the God of battles inspire his every subaltern and soldier to fight the good fight of faith as well as the battles that will speedily conquer a peace and restore our beloved land to its fraternal and Washingtonian unity and concord, as a band of brothers joined, and to remain one and inseperable by every human power forever more.

You will now permit me to read to you a few of the words of Washington, our great and the world's only Washington. They are from his farewell address to us as a nation, a document unparalelled as a State paper in any age or by human tongue; let us hear with all our understanding his voice testifying to us in these ends of the earth, as to the importance of the sanctity, preservation, and observance of the Sabbath: "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in Courts of Justice?' Mark the following carefully: "And let us with caution indulge the supposition that Morality can be maintained without Religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

Thus spake Washington, and were he now living it cannot be doubted his voice would never be heard but in accordance with the spirit of these words, and in favor of Sunday laws wherever necessary. May his solemn words find a willing response in every patriotic and Union-loving heart.

Time will not permit me to enlarge, but in supporting and advocating a just law in this behalf, it is to be hoped by all good men, by all lovers of good order at least, and of the true welfare of our State and nation, for once there will be honest legislation by our Senators and Assemblymen, and an exhibition of true courage, that courage that justice always warrants and that wisdom guides. And let our legislators remember they are not legislating for the moment, for the uneasy-changing wanderer, the mere politician, the passion-loving and only pleasure-seeking, but for the welfare, true prosperity, happiness, and perpetuity of generations born and to be born in our young and growing State, who in future must rule her and lead her up to steeper steeps of renown, honor, and munificent greatness than their fathers have done. And let us all, citizens as well as legislators, remember that though we give to warriors, statesmen, and genius, peans of praise, songs of glory, and wreaths of immortelles—

"The warrior's name,
Tho' peal'd and chim'd on all tongues of fame,
Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind,
Than his, who fashions and improves mankind."

And that genius and

"Talents angel-bright,
If wanting worth, are shining instruments
In false ambition's hand, to finish faults
Illustrious, and give to infamy renown."

In closing, my friends and fellow-citizens will permit me to say while in my distant island home, among that peculiar and strange people, and engaged in official duties for our Government, I shall not forget the welfare, the interests, and prosperity of my adopted State and home, but often turn my eyes hither as the tempest toss'd weary mariner turns his thoughts to a sweet haven of hope and rest from anxious care and toil. And I trust and expect, *I believe I know*, our noble State will NOT RETROGRADE, but progress onward, upward, higher and still higher in every path that leads to virtue, yea the virtue that

"Stands like the sun, and all which rolls around
Drinks life, and light, and glory, from her aspect,"

making her people a happy, prosperous, united people, emulating each other in every laudable enterprise, giving name, character, and honor to them, and her, at home and abroad, and that she will ever be one of the brightest, if not *the* brightest star in the beautiful undiminished constellation of our glorious starry banner blue, whether beheld upon a foreign shore, upon distant seas, or at "sweet, sweet home."

God bless our native land in all its parts, our noble State, her people of every clime, all her institutions, moral and religious, and may the benignant star of her hope never set; the crown of her true glory never, never fail.

Religious Intelligence.

MR. PETER DOUGLASS, of Sennett, N. Y. gave *as a donation*, $10,000 each to the Auburn Seminary and the Presbyterian House, the income of the latter donation to be distributed among certain benevolent objects. At his death he left the same institutions equal residuary legatees. This will has been contested, but the $20,000, of course, is not affected thereby. The Surrogate has decided adversely to the claims of the residuary legatees, and appeal has been taken to a higher Court. Another legacy has been left to the Presbyterian House of $10,000, the income of which is to go to Home Missions within our Church.

POWER OF ROME WANING.—In Wurtemberg the Concordat with Rome is completely abolished; and the debates in the Chambers show that no other similar compact is likely to be made. A mixed commission will manage the funds of the Roman Catholic Church in Baden. The Committee of Council in Austria has proposed an enactment, by which liberty equal to that of America should be guaranteed to every religious confessions.

THE Southern Convention of Presbyterian Churches was in Session December, 1860, at Augusta, Ga. It was determined that the title of the new body should be, "The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America." Standing committees, consisting of nine persons, were appointed on Foreign Missions, Domestic Missions, Education, and publication. The first was located in Columbia, South Carolina; the second in New Orleans, Louisiana; the third in Memphis, Tennessee; the fourth in Richmond, Virginia. It was expected that Dr. J. Leighton Wilson would be the Secretary for Foreign Missions, and the Rev. Dr. Leyburn, a former associate in the *Presbyterian*, Secretary of the Committee on Publication. Memphis, Tennessee, was chosen as the place, and the first Thursday of May, 1862, as the time of the regular meeting of the General Assembly.

BISHOP DEHON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ON THE UNION OF THE STATES, FIFTY YEARS AGO.—Patriotism was, with Bishop Dehon, both a feeling and a principle. The home of his parents, and the scene of his childhood, and the sepulchre of those most dear to him, were always recollected with the liveliest emotion. He loved to visit Boston (his native place), if it were only for a few days, to pass through the street, and look at the habitation of his early life. I recollect the look and tone which invited the sympathy of his friend, as he pointed to the house where had dwelt his mother. But no man had less of what might be called local feeling. He disliked the too common practice in inhabitants of different States ridiculing each other, and declared his conviction that intelligent and good men in the North and South thought and felt essentially alike. He considered the country as one, having, with a few exceptions, a common origin, educated under similar institutions, and allied by a revolution in which they had encountered common sufferings and dangers, and enjoyed common hopes of success. The idea of a separation of the Union, which had been unwisely and unfeelingly suggested, was distressing to his sensibility; and, it is believed, was the occasion with him of many ardent prayers. The national adversity always led him to humiliation before God, as the national prosperity did to sincere joy and affecting thanksgiving. During the season of the late war(1812), he requested his friends to pray specially for their country; he prepared a prayer for the Fourth of July; and it is known that he respectfully suggested to the civil authority the appointment of fasting and of thanksgiving days. The early discourse from his pen was delivered on an occasion of public thanksgiving; and this, as well as that on the death of the Father of his Country, and many others, abound with the expressions of genuine patriotism.'—*Memoirs of Bishop Dehon.*

REV. J. B. WALKER, author of "The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," is delivering his course of lectures in Chicago (Congregational) Theological Seminary, on the "Connection between Science and the Bible." His home is with the colony of Benzonia, Michigan, where land has been taken for a hundred families; one quarter of which is reserved for the endowment of Grand Traverse College. Provision has been made also for Congregational church, for a parsonage, a college farm, common schools, and for other purposes. The colony now numbers thirty families. Mr. Walker has devoted himself to the labors of an author, and has lately issued a work in England, which is soon to be re-published in this country.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING GOODS!
EX ST. LOUIS.
J. S. DOLE
HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS FIRST INVOICE OF
SPRING GOODS!
COMPRISING
BALMORALS,
Opera Gaiters,
Button Gaiters,
French Gaiters,
Slippers, &c. &c. &c.
Benkert's Boots, High Oxford Ties,
Calf and P. L. Congress Gaiters,
Boys' P. L. Boots,
Youths' Boots and Gaiters,
Child's Red P. L. Boots,
MISSES' OPERA GAITERS,
MISSES' BUTTON GAITERS,
CHILDREN'S GAITERS, AND
SHOES OF EVERY VARIETY.
J. S. DOLE,
mh6-1m. Cor Pine and Montgomery sts.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!—William A. Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD—the only HARMLESS AND RELIABLE DYE KNOWN. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect; changes red, rusty or gray hair instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided.
The genuine has the signature, WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, on the four sides of the engraving of each box. Sold wholesale and retail by R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento, and CHARLES LANGLEY, Wholesale Druggist, San Francisco, and respectable Druggists generally.
Wholesale Factory, 81 Barclay st., late 233 Broadway, and 16 Bond st., New York. mh6-6m

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
HAVING RETURNED TO THIS CITY to establish myself permanently in business, I would give notice that I have opened
UNDERTAKER'S WAREROOMS
at No. 21 Geary street, near Kearney,
in connection with Mr. T. True, Undertaker, late of Sacramento City, with a view to conduct the business in all its branches.
San Francisco, Feb. 27, 1862.
1m WM. D. GRAY.

FOR SALE.
A VERY DESIRABLY LOCATED PEW, in the First Congregational Church in this city. The pew is No. 35, north centre aisle.
Apply at this office. feb27tf

PACIFIC FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP,
Front St., bet. Mission and Howard.
Important improvements and additions have been made during the past winter to this already extensive establishment, so that we are now enabled to offer greater facilities for the manufacture of machinery than any other establishment west of the Rocky Mountains.
Our list of Patterns it is well known is the most complete and extensive, embracing every variety of improved machinery in use on this coast.
We have on hand and make to order,
High and Low Pressure Engines
Both Marine and Stationary.
QUARTZ MILLS
Of every description, including many new and important improvements.
STAMPS AND DIES,
Made of Iron imported explessly for this market and vastly superior to any others in use.
MINING PUMPS OF ALL SIZES.
FLOURING MILLS,
Gang, Sash, Muley and Circular Saw Mills, Car Wheels and Axles of all dimensions, Building Fronts, Horse Powers, Smut Mills, Boiler Fronts, Windmills,
Together with all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings, Furnished at short notice.
Quartz Screens of every degree of Fineness,
Made of the best Russia Iron.
We would call especial attention to our new and improved STEAM AMALGAMATORS, which for capacity and effectiveness, we are confident will far surpass any in use.
☞ Steamboat work promptly attended to.
feb20 GODDARD & CO.

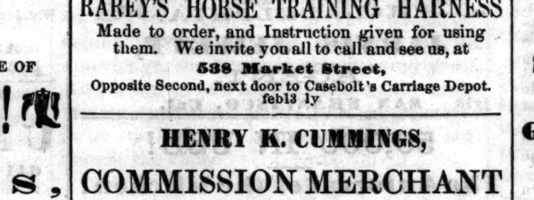
NATH'L HOLLAND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
South-West corner of Clay and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
House, 1111 Clay street, above Mason. 1

STEPHEN S. SMITH,
LUMBER DEALER,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF
Market and California Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO. fe20-1y

A. C. DIETZ & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE,
AND
DOWNER'S KEROSENE FLUIDS,
Lard and Sperm Oils, Etc.,
No. 505 FRONT STREET,
Between Washington and Jackson.
We Sell Goods! Greatly Reduced Prices!
COAL OIL LAMPS,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE STATE.
BRANCH STORE—No. 56 Second street, near Mission.
[dec 19-3m.]

SAVE YOUR LUNGS!
DO NOT BE DECEIVED INTO THE USE of *partial* remedies for a Cough or Cold. Many simple things will *check* a Cough, and afford momentary relief. But trusting to them for a *cure*, is like closing the hatches of a ship to extinguish a fire in the hold, serving only to give the enemy time and strength for the final accomplishment of its object. Newell's Cough or Pulmonary Syrup, being a powerful expectorant, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effect, strikes at the foundation of a Cold, and *will effect a thorough cure*, leaving the Throat and Lungs in a strong, positive, and healthful condition, and the whole system materially strengthened and benefitted by its use. Sold by Druggists generally.
Manufactured and for sale by
fe20 WM. NEWELL, 70 Merchant st.

SNEATH & ARNOLD, *Sacramento.* | SNEATH, BOARMAN & CO., *Red Bluff.*
Almaden Quicksilver Agents,
SNEATH & ARNOLD,
Importers & Wholesale Grocers
ALSO DEALERS IN
FLOUR, CORN MEAL,
CHINA AND PATNA RICE.
TEAS, TOBACCO, etc.
Choice Goshen Butter
Selected by our Agent in New York.
☞ Goods purchased of us forwarded by our houses without charge.
408 FRONT STREET BLOCK,
Feb. 20. SAN FRANCISCO.

W. H. BAXTER & CO.
Importers and Manufacturers of
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS,
SADDLERY WARE, &c. &c.
Concord Stage and Buggy Harness,
Trotting, Chaise and Farm Harness. Also, Bitting Harness, Saddles, California Ranger, and Mexican, all kinds.


RAREY'S HORSE TRAINING HARNESS
Made to order, and Instruction given for using them. We invite you all to call and see us, at
538 Market Street,
Opposite Second, next door to Casebolt's Carriage Depot.
feb13 1y

HENRY K. CUMMINGS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
And Dealer in
FRUITS, PRODUCE &c.
No. 63 MERCHANT STREET,
Opposite Washington Market,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Particular attention paid to Consignments. 1

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For San Jose, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Gilroy, San Juan and Watsonville.
ON AND AFTER SATURDAY NOV. 2d, the favorite and fast running steamer SOPHIE McLANE, Chas. Thorne, Master, will leave Broadway Wharf for Alviso every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and there connecting with Stages for all the above places.
Through Tickets will be furnished on board.
Returning, leaves Alviso every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock, connecting with the Stages that leave San Jose and Santa Clara at 8 o'clock.
For Freight or Passage apply on board.
jan16 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

ARMES & DALLAM,
(Successors to Hawxhurst and Son,)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
Brushes, Baskets, Twine, Cordage, Mats, &c.,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CALIFORNIA PAILS, TUBS and BROOMS,
Nos. 217 and 219 Sacramento street,
Between Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco and Oakland Railroad.—Books for the subscription to the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and Oakland Railroad Company are now open (pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted December 3, 1861,) in the City of Oakland, at the drug store of E. P. Sanford and office of F. K. Shattuck, Esq., Broadway; and in the City of San Francisco, at the store of Messrs. B. C. Horn & Co., No. 367 and 369 Front street, and at the office fo the Secretary of the Company, No. 72 Montgomery Block.
Messrs. E. P. Sanford, F. K. Shattuck, B. C. Horn and George Goss have been appointed Commissioners to receive and superintend the taking of said subscriptions.
By order of the Board of Directors,
dec12 GEO. GOSS, Secretary

KNOX'S
IMPROVED STEAM CHEST
PATENT AMALGAMATOR,
Manufactured EXCLUSIVELY By
PALMER & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
NOTE.—The improvement consists in a Steam Chest or Chamber so arranged as to take the place of a False Bottom, and when worn out can be replaced at trifling expense.
For further particulars, address
W. A. PALMER,
At the Golden State Foundry,
dec12 No. 6 Battery street.

COMET. OOLONG No 1.
FRESH TEAS:
IN SMALL BOXES,
SELECTED FOR FAMILY USE,
AT
HASKELL'S TEA STORE,
24 Montgomery Street, near Market,
Where may be found also a full assortment of Groceries at wholesale and retail,
1 CHEAP FOR CASH.

Pioneer Steam
COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
Old Government Java!
Old Government Java!
Just Received, ex Steamer St. Louis,
A SUPERIOR LOT OF
GENUINE OLD GOVERNMENT
JAVA COFFEE.
For sale by MARDEN & FOLGER,
jan9 3m [illegible] 33 Front street.

San Francisco Insurance Co.
OFFICE,.....621 CLAY STREET,
Over the Savings and Loan Society.
Cash Capital,..................$150,000
Stock All Subscribed in California.
THIS COMPANY is Organized under the laws of the State of California.
They insure large Warehouses, Merchandise, Dwellings and Furniture against Loss or Damages by Fire.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
E. W. BURR, O. L. SHAFTER,
JOHN ARCHBALD, J. DE LA MONTANYA,
ROBERT TURNER, C. O. GERBERDING,
L. A. BOOTH, JOS. G. EASTLAND,
C. D. O'SULLIVAN, JOHN P. BUCKLEY,
H. H. HAIGHT, EDWARD HULL,
WM. F. HERRICK, JAMES H. CUTTER,
JOHN SINCLAIR, HENRY SCHMIEDELL,
BENJ. HAYNES, CHARLES KOHLER,
WM. BOSWORTH, O. F. GIFFIN,
EUGENE CROWELL.
E. W. BURR, President.
C. O. GERBERDING, Vice Prst.
GEO. C. BOARDMAN, Sec'y. jan16

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.
MRS. G. M. BLAKE..............Principal.
MISS M. A. SHATTUCK..Associate Principal.
Terms—Payments Monthly, In Advance:
For board, room, lights, washing, tuition in the English branches, with evening instruction and family care for each pupil, $33 per month; Music on Piano and Guitar, including use of instrument, $10 per month. Day Scholars—Tuition in Primary Department, from $3 to $4 per month; in Preparatory Department, $5 per month; in Collegiate Department, $6 per month. Drawing and painting in water colors, each $2 50 per month. French and Spanish, each $3 per month.
Pupils can remain in the Seminary during the vacations, subject to the charges for board and to the household regulations of term time.
REFERENCES.
Rev. Dr. S. B. Bell, Rev. Mr. Akerly, Prof. H. Durant, Oakland; Prof. M. Kellogg, Rev. Mr. Brayton, Principal of Oakland College; Rev. Mr. Walsworth, Rev. Mr. Mooar, Oakland; Mr. Stevens, Marysvllle; Rev. Mr. Willey, Rev. Dr. Anderson, San Francisco. jan16-6m

The College School at Oakland.
The Next Term will Commence on the 16th of January.
STUDENTS FROM ABROAD BOARD in the institution, under the care of the Principal and Teachers. None are received except upon satisfactory evidence of good moral character.
The expenses are from $310 to $340 per year, with extra charges for French, Spanish and Drawing.
For Circulars, address
jan9 REV. I. H. BRAYTON, Principal.

THE
NEW SHOE STORE
OF
GILMAN & COLLINS,
141 Montgomery Street,
(Next to the corner of Bush street)
Is the best place for FAMILIES to purchase their
BOOTS,
SHOES AND GAITERS.
We shall keep the best Boots and Shoes manufactured, and by selling them at low prices, we hope to give satisfaction to all.
WE HAVE ALSO THE CITY AGENCY OF
LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S
Sewing Machine.
Those who are in want of a
GOOD SEWING MACHINE,
Should not fail to call and examine this Machine. The best Machine for
ALL KINDS OF WORK,
City Agency,
GILMAN & COLLINS,
feb 6 141 Montgomery Street.

CHEMISTRY TRIUMPHANT!
Washboards, Pounders and Washing Machines rendered useless by
Platt's Non-Rubbing Chlorine Soap!
PATENTED JANUARY 17, 1860.
WARRANTED NOT TO ROT OR INJURE THE CLOTHES.
CHLORINE SOAP WORKS.
FAMILY, BATHING, TOILET AND FANCY
SOAPS OF ALL KINDS,
Manufactured at 731 Front Street, between Broadway and Vallejo. (Iron Building.
1 E. A. TAYLOR.

TRUE RELIGION.

THE religion that is to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider that forty cents returned for one hundred cents given is according to the Gospel, though it may be according to law. It looks upon a man *who has failed in trade, and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief.* It looks upon a man who promises to pay *fifty dollars upon demand, with interest, and who neglects to pay it on demand, without interest, is a liar.—Congregationalist.*
dec5-6m*

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
EX LATE ARRIVALS,
FROM NEW YORK AND EUROPE.
THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT of TOYS, Fancy Goods, Baskets and Willow Ware ever offered in this market.
For sale cheap by
TURNAUER & ZINN,
Nos. 320 and 322 Battery street,
de19-3m Between Commercial and Clay.

SATHER & CHURCH,
Bankers,
Corner of Clay and Battery sts.
DRAW EXCHANGE AT SIGHT IN sums to suit, on
American Exchange Bank.......New York.
Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank...Boston.
Drexel & Co.....................Philadelphia.
Geo. Peabody & Co..............London.
Purchase Certificates of Deposit of Eastern Banks and Bankers.
Discount Mercantile Paper, advance on Mint Certificates and make Collections on favorable terms.
jan9


FRESH SEEDS.
GROWTH OF 1861.
New York Seed Warehouse
C. L. KELLOGG,
No. 427 Sansome street, one door south of Clay
SAN FRANCISCO.
HAS ON HAND A MOST EXTENSIVE assortment of
Vegetable, Flower, Field, Fruit and Tree
SEEDS.
TOBACCO SEEDS—FOUR VARIETIES.
COTTON SEEDS—FOUR VARIETIES.
TWENTY VARIETIES OF GRASSES.
Hyacinths, Amarylis, Narcissus, Tulips,
Lilies, and other Bulbous Roots.
MAMMOTH RHUBARB ROOTS,
CHERRY CURRANT ROOTS,
HOP ROOTS, ETC. ETC. ETC.
My stock of SEEDS cannot be excelled. Knowing the importance from my long experience, I have spared no pains or expense to secure none but the best stocks, and purchasers can rely on their being fresh and true to their kind.
Orders by Mail or Express, promptly attended to. A liberal discount to the trade. Particular care is taken in packing seeds for shipment.
Boxes of Seeds containing 100 papers, for retailing in assortments as desired, will be furnished.
Your early orders are respectfully solicited.
C. L. KELLOGG,
1 427 Sansome st.

Varney's New Amalgamator.
TO QUARTZ MINERS.
YOUR attention is respectfully invited to my NEW AMALGAMATOR. It acts on different principles from any other in use. Its amalgamating power is surprisingly perfect, and challenges competition. It requires no attention, the quartz running from the Battery through it in a continuous stream. It runs at any speed, from fifty to one hundred and fifty revolutions per minute, doing work in proportion.
It is now in use in different places, and doing the work of several
Ordinary Amalgamators.
To supply the demand. Three Foundries are now engaged manufacturing these machines—the Miners' and the Pacific Foundries, San Francisco, also the Globe Foundry at Stockton, where they can be examined by all interested.
nov7-3m THOMAS VARNEY.

HARDWARE.
L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
English and American Hardware,
CUTLERY,
FARMERS', MECHANICS'
AND
MINERS' TOOLS, ETC. ETC.
206 AND 208 BATTERY STREET,
Between California and Sacramento,
1 SAN FRANCISCO.

HAWLEY & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE,
Building Materials, Carpenters' Tools,
AGRICULTURAL AND MINING IMPLEMENTS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
Corner of California and Battery Streets,
1 SAN FRANCISCO.

Agricultural Implements.
A LARGE and varied assortment of Agricultural Implements of all kinds on hand and constantly arriving, for sale on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest city prices.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Importers and Dealers,
Corner Washington and Davis sts.,
oct17-3m San Francisco.

RICHARDS & AITKEN,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines,
PERFUMERIES, ACIDS, ETC.
CORNER CLAY AND SANSOM STREETS,
D. B. RICHARDS, D. B. AITKEN, SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods sold at the lowest market rates for cash or approved credit.
Ships' Medicine Chests Replenished at wholesale rates.
Country orders promptly attended to.
Prescriptions accurately compounded. 1

WHITTON, WATERS & CO.
OFFICE:
COR. CLAY AND SANSOME STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ABEL WHITTON, E. D. WATERS, JR. F. C. WATERS.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE
de 12 AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
Formerly of the Original Eagle Hat Store, Commercial street, and late of Washington street,
NOW 323 MONTGOMERY STREET,
TUCKER'S HALL.
THE COLLINS BROTHERS ARE NOW together for the purpose of doing a first class HAT business, and no pains will be spared to secure a liberal share of public patronage.
We shall keep on hand a large assortment of all the latest styles of
HATS AND CAPS.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
STAGE AND STOCK DRIVERS
Will remember that we are the best to manufacture, renovate and re stiffen Peruvian and other stage hats.
Orders for Hats from the Interior
Will receive our particular attention.
[dec. 19.]

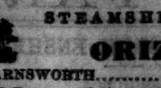
DR. DEAN
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO BELDEN BLOCK,
Corner Bush and Montgomery Streets,
AND
His Residence to No. 104 Stockton Street.
jan9 3m

HENRY DUTTON & SON,
DEALERS IN
HAY AND GRAIN,
ALSO
WOOD,
PIER No. 7, STEWART STREET,
NEAR CORNER MISSION,
HENRY DUTTON, HENRY DUTTON, JR. SAN FRANCISCO.
de19-3m*

S. C. BUGBEE & SON,
ARCHITECTS,
No. 6 MONTGOMERY BLOCK,
SAN FRANCISCO.
REFERENCES:
Rev. T. Starr King, Com. Watkins,
Anniss Merrill, Esq. Moses Ellis, Esq.
Richard Chenery, Esq. fe6

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
WHICH ARE UNEQUALED BY ANY, FOR BEAUTY AND SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION AND EFFICIENCY IN WORKING.
FROM PATENT REPORT.
"This machine, as wonderful alike for the delicacy and accuracy as for the simplicity of its operation, is designed to bless all lands with its munificent ministrations. The belief is confidently entertained that it will become almost as universal as the distaff and spinning-wheel of the olden time; but, unlike these memorials of ceaseless toil, it will enter the homes of impoverished and suffering humanity, to lighten the burdens and brighten the lives of those whose elevation and happiness have been the unceasing care, as they are now the crowning glory, of the Christian civilization of the world."
We have a large and varied assortment of these Machines on hand, for which we are General Agents for the Pacific States and west coast of Mexico.
COX, WILLCUT & CO.,
nov23 422 Battery street.

GOLD FILLINGS,
BY DR. BLAKE.
AFTER twenty-one years experience in my profession I am convinced that more teeth have been lost by coarse and imperfect operations than by actual decay.
Those who desire their teeth filled, or who require an operation performed in a thorough and finished manner, can obtain my services for a fair remunerative fee.
The greatest care and best materials used in my operations. DR. BLAKE,
Corner Clay and Kearny streets,
dec13-3m Opposite the Plaza.

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s
STEAMSHIP

ORIZABA,
E. S. FARNSWORTH..................Commander,
Will Leave Folsom Street Wharf,
TUESDAY..............MARCH 11th, 1862,
At 9 o'clock A. M., Punctually.
FOR PANAMA.
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co.
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

Family Drug Store.
SAMUEL ADAMS,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Clay street, one Door from Dupont.
A LARGE assortment of Drugs, Chemicals and approved Patent Medicines at low prices. Prescriptions carefully and faithfully put up at reduced rates, and with consideration to those of limited means. Having heard of cases where the sick were suffering for days for the necessary remedies; the friends of all such are invited to call, and satisfactory arrangements will be made. jan9

WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.
Having suffered long and poignantly from Neuralgia and complaints which resulted in a condition of almost constant suffering, and having experienced direct and positive relief of the most unmistakeable character from the use of the antidote ourselves, we have no hesitation in warmly recommending it to those who may be afflicted in the same manner. As a soother and anodyne it is invaluable—the sleep it induces is sweet and refreshing, and there is none of the terrible reaction upon the system which results from the use of opium, spirituous liquors and other articles of a kindred character. For palpitation of the heart, twitchings, cramps, etc., and in fact for every description of nervous affection in which we have seen it employed, it has proved a sovereign specific. In the course of three years, during which time we have suffered from neuralgic affections, we have resorted to every means within our reach to obtain relief, and for temporary intervals have succeeded not in banishing pain entirely, but in producing that sort of lull which was comparative bliss—it remained for Watts' Nervous Antidote to eradicate as it were, the very seeds of suffering, to restore the appetite, and thus bring back pristine health and vigor.—San Francisco *Police Gazette*, Jan. 6th.
jan9

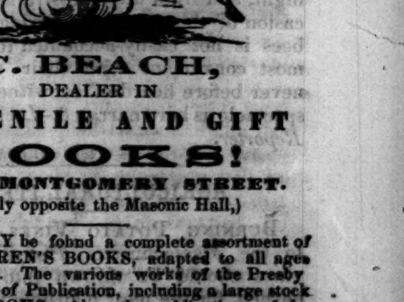
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
HAVING made arrangements for a constant supply, all the Homeopathic Medicines will be furnished at reduced rates.
All of Humphrie's Specific Homeopathic remedies in Boxes, at New York prices. A fresh supply just received. SAMUEL ADAMS Druggist.
jan9 Clay street, one door from Dupont.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE,
AND PHYSICAL RESTORATIVE.
The Medical Wonder of the Age!
THE MOST POWERFUL and wonderful Medicine ever discovered, with Nervous or Spasmodic Disease. It is a nervine of such miraculous power, that it is unimportant how long the disease has existed. If it arises directly or indirectly from a nervous affection, persevere in it at about the rate of one phial to every year the disease has existed. It has cured the most violent and long standing cases of
NEURALGIA, TIC DOLOREUX,
CONVULSIONS, FITS, RHEUMATISM,
CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA,
CRAMPS, SPASMS, VERTIGO,
HEADACHE, DELIRIUM TREMENS,
LOW SPIRITS, PALPITATION,
NERVOUS TWITCHINGS,
HYSTERICS, HYPOCHONDRIA,
SUPPRESSED MENSES,
And is so wonderful in rejuvenating premature old age, and correcting decrepitude brought on by excessive indulgence, that nothing but a trial can convince the patient of its qualities. It is not an excitant but a strengthener, purely vegetable and harmless; like a skilful architect, it begins by laying a firm foundation, and gradually but incessantly adds strength and vigor until nothing is left unfinished.
jan9 For sale by all Druggists.

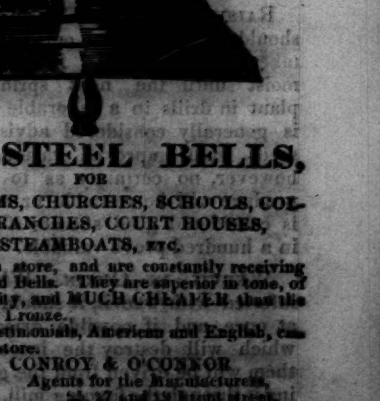
Celebrated German Tonic,
AND
AROMATIC BITTERS.
This is an unquestionable and never failing remedy for Bilious Diseases and all derangement of the Stomach and Digestive Organs, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, etc. etc. Where the System has been reduced by Fever and Ague, it will prove a valuable auxiliary for a speedy and permanent restoration to health and strength.
For sale by SAMUEL ADAMS,
jan9 Agent.

SEEDS! SEEDS!
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
FRUIT AND TREE SEEDS,
TOBACCO AND COTTON SEEDS,
Of all varieties, are arriving by every steamer at SYLVESTER'S NEW SEED STORE, 317 Washington street, between Battery and Front, San Francisco.
Also on hand, FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREEN SHRUBS, BULBOUS ROOTS, etc.
A liberal discount to the trade Address by Mail or Express. GEO. F. SYLVESTER.
317 Washington street, San Francisco.

CRANBERRY PLANTS!
23,000 CRANBERRY PLANTS JUST RECEIVED and in good condition, for sale in quantities to suit, by
GEO. F. SYLVESTER,
dec 26 317 Washington street, San Francisco.

SEA BEACH BOOKSTORE


C. BEACH,
DEALER IN
JUVENILE AND GIFT
BOOKS!
NO. 10 MONTGOMERY STREET.
(Nearly opposite the Masonic Hall,)
HERE MAY be found a complete assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, adapted to all ages and capacities. The various works of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, including a large stock of HYMN BOOKS. Also, the publications of the American Sunday School Union. The Depository of the American Bible Society in the same room.
Family BIBLES and BIBLES of all Sizes and Descriptions, constantly on hand, and at New York cost, with *expense of transportion added.*
The Publications of the American Tract Society furnished at New York cost, with expense of transportation added
Constantly on hand SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, CUTLERY, etc., etc., etc.
MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, and NEW BOOKS. Received by every Steamer, and furnished at New York prices. oct1



CAST STEEL BELLS,
FOR
FIRE ALARMS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, RANCHES, COURT HOUSES, STEAMBOATS, ETC.
We have in store, and are constantly receiving these celebrated Bells. They are superior in tone, of greater durability, and MUCH CHEAPER than the Composition or Bronze.
Numerous testimonials, American and English, can be seen at our store.
CONROY & O'CONNOR
Agents for the Manufacturers,
25, 27 and 29 Front street,
oct29-3m 34 and 36 Pine street.

THE FARM.

A LESSON WORTH ENSHRINING.

A lesson in itself sublime,
A lesson worth enshrining,
Is this: "I take no note of time,
Save when the sun is shining."
These motto-words a dial bore,
And wisdom never preaches
To human heart a better lore
Than this short sentence teaches.
As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Let us forget its toil and care,
And note its bright hours only.

There is no grove on earth's broad chart
But has some bird to cheer it.
So hope sings on in every heart,
Although we may not hear it.
And if to-day the heavy wing
Of sorrow is oppressing,
Perchance to-morrow's sun will bring
The weary heart a blessing.
For life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely.
Then let's forget its toil and care,
And note its bright hours only.

We bid the joyous moments haste,
And then forget their glitter;
We take the cup of life, and taste
No portion but the bitter.
But we should teach our hearts to deem
Its sweetest drops the strongest;
And pleasant hour should ever seem
To linger round us longest.
As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Let us forget its toil and care,
And note its bright hours only.

The darkest shadows of the night
Are just before the morning.
Then let us wait the coming light,
All bodeless phantoms scorning.
And while we're passing on the tide
Of time's fast-ebbing river,
Let's pluck the blossoms by its side,
And bless the gracious Giver.
As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
We should forget its pain and care,
And note its bright hours only.

WORKING COWS.

We find a communication in the *Ohio Cultivator* as to the mistaken exemption of cows from labor, from which the following extract is taken:—"I do not think cows are much better than women, or than mares; and so I am of the opinion they might work as well as the female man and the female horse. In Germany they have to do it, and the owner is greatly the gainer, while the cow is none the worse off for having to work. Many a small farmer could make money did he work his cows, while, when he does his work with oxen or horses, he expends all his profits upon those animals and their feed which keeps him poor. Let him have four cows, and to plough, use two half of the forenoon, and then change; and so in the afternoon, milking them three times a day. In resting time they could be grazing, or eating mown grass. A little grain must be fed, but this would repay in the greater abundance of milk and butter. How proud should I feel, were I a farmer, to drive my team of four fat cows to market with a load of grain, produced with the aid of cow labor. My neighbors might laugh at me while using my cows upon the farm; but when I should have realized the fruits of their labor, and the saving of oxen and horse flesh, my turn would come to laugh."

Strange Sight—Seventy Swarms of Bees at War.

Ezra Dibble, a well known citizen of this town, and for many years engaged extensively in the management of bees, communicates to us the following interesting particulars of a battle among his bees:—He had seventy swarms of bees, about equally divided on the east and west sides of his house. On Sunday afternoon, about three o'clock, the weather being warm, and the windows open, his house was suddenly filled with bees, which forced the family to flee at once to the neighbors. Mr. Dibble, after getting well protected against his assailants, proceeded to take a survey, and if possible, learn the cause which had disturbed them. The seventy swarms appeared to be out, and those on one side of the house were arrayed in battle against those on the other side; and such a battle was perhaps never before witnessed. They filled the air, covering a space of more than one acre of ground, and fought desperately for some three hours—not for "spoils," but for conquest; and, while at war, no living thing could exist in the vicinity. They stung a large flock of Shanghai chickens, nearly all of which died, and persons passing along the roadside were obliged to make haste to avoid their stings. A little after six o'clock quiet was restored, and the living bees returned to their hives, leaving the slain almost litterally covering the ground, since which but few appeared around the hives, and those apparently stationed as sentinels to watch the enemy. But two young swarms were entirely destroyed; and aside from the terrible slaughter of bees, no other injury was done. Neither party was victorious, and they only ceased on the approach of night, and from utter prostration. The occasion of this strange warring among the bees is not easily accounted for, and those most conversant with their management never before heard of or witnessed such a spectacle as here narrated.—*Locneaut (Ohio) Reporter.*

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

Burning Potato Vines.—According to the Massachusetts *Ploughman*, potato vines should be thrown into heaps and burned, for the most plausible theory in regard to the potato rot is, that it is caused by a very minute insect, not visible to the naked eye. By burning the vines, therefore, we may catch millions of them, and send them where they come from—for the vines are of but very little value as manure, and their ashes are better than their stems buried in the soil. A very reasonable supposition in regard to the rot is, that it is caused by a poisonous little insect, too minute to be readily discerned, yet numerous enough to cause destruction to that root which is almost the sole food of millions of our race. If, as we conjecture, a small poisonous insect is the cause, we can outflank and subdue him by fire and water. Let the vines have the fire; and let the tubers, at the time of planting, be dipped into potash water, to kill the little nits that adhere to them.

Raising Seedling Grapes.—The seeds should be put in sand or earth as soon as taken from the fruit. Keep it moderately moist until the next spring, and then plant in drills in a favorable location. It is generally considered advisable to sow seeds from improved varieties; there is, however, no certainty as to whether the produce will be valuable or worthless. It is considered good success if one seedling in a hundred prove valuable.

Weevil in Grain.—When grain is infested with weevil, it should be threshed at once, and if possible dried in a kiln, which will destroy the insect. Many of them will be driven from the grain by passing it through the fanning mill. It has been recommended to fumigate grain bins so infested, with sulphur. Stop all cracks tightly, place the sulphur in an iron vessel, set it in the middle of the bin, light it and close the door; that it is said will kill the vermin. It is best not to store grain for several years, where the weevil have taken quarters.

Manure for Fruit Trees.——We doubt if there is any such thing as a "specific manure" for trees. The best, perhaps, is well rotted manure, or a compost of muck, treated with lime, or with unleached ashes. Dig out the muck in fall or winter, and mix it with ashes at the rate of five bushels of ashes to one wagon load of muck. Let it lie, shoveling the mass together occasionally; it will be fit for use in spring. This will contain nearly all the elements necessary to healthy growth of fruit trees.

Preserving Grape Cuttings.—Cut the canes in convenient lengths, leaving three buds on each; select a *dry* spot in the garden, take off about one foot of soil, lay in the cuttings and cover them with a foot or more of earth, rounding off the heap firmly, so as to shed rain. In a wet place the buds would be spoiled. Some persons take them into a cool part of the cellar, and bury them in sand or common earth.

Chinese Chrysanthemums.—Many varieties are in flower about Nov. 1st. Go to any good green-house, and you will find them in a blaze of bloom. They are a very desirable class of plants, easily managed, and blossom for a long time. Some of the best named plants, to our knowledge, are the following, for a dozen:—Lartay, rosy lilac. La Gitana, blush white. Brunette, red. Solfarterre, yellow. Mignonette, orange. Lais, purple. La Finance, white. Piquillo, dark crimson or purple. Louise Meiller, creamy white, extra form. Rose Pompon, rose colored. Sacramento, orange yellow. Grand Sultan, carmine maroon.

Wounds in Trees.—The best way to manage is to trim the edges smooth with a sharp knife, and then apply grafting wax, or clay, or dissolved shellac. The latter we have used for many years, and value it highly. Get about four ounces of the gum at an apothecary's, break it up fine, and put it in a bottle. Then pour in a quart of alchohol, and shake the whole vigorously together. It will be of the consistence of cream, and may then be applied with a brush. It soon hardens, and forms a varnish which protects the wound from air and moisture, and permits the bark to heal over before the wood beneath has decayed at all. Whenever a tree is pruned, all limbs larger than one's finger should be at once covered with this or some similar preparation.

The Leaf Crop.—Chemical analysis shows that the leaves of plants are rich in fertilizing matter, much richer than the wood. Eleven per cent. of the leaves of the elm are ashes, while the wood only gives two per cent. Other trees show a still greater difference. The constant growth of forests even upon poor land, is doubtless owing to the annual deposit of leaves. Nothing is better for the sty or stable, than a good leaf bed. The time of rustling leaves has come in the garden, upon the lawn, in the orchard, and in the forest; let them be gathered as the last of the harvest. —*Am. Agriculturist.*

From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.

FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICES.

The following extract from an English work by Mr. Tooke, on matters which at present are engaging the attention of political economists and financiers, will be read with interest. It is a summary of conclusions with reference to the prices of commodities and state of trade between the years 1848 and 1856—the period when the vast discoveries of gold in California and Australia added so largely to the currency of the world. The commmon theory concerning the relation of prices to the volume of the circulating medium is not strengthened by the facts presented in this work.

Without attempting to include in a summary of conclusions all the inferences which arise from the survey and narrative now concluded, I present the following statements as setting forth those results which are best established and most important, viz.:

That as regards the great articles of import, such as colonial and tropical produce and commodities, largely employed in this country as raw materials of manufacture, the course of prices during the nine years, 1848–56, may be described in general terms as follows, viz.: During 1848 and 1849 there was a general and, in several important instances, a strong tendency to lower prices; that in 1850, partly in consequence of actual or apprehended failures of supply, prices sensibly, and in some cases, materially advanced; that in 1851 there was again an extensive and severe decline, attributable almost wholly to excess of supply; that in 1852 there was a manifest tendency towards recovery; that in the first nine months of 1853 the upward tendency of the previous year reached its highest point, establishing and maintaining for nine months a range of prices considerably higher than had prevailed for a long period; that from the autumn of 1853 to the close of 1854, there was a sensible reaction from the previous high rates, except as regards some of the articles immediately affected by operations, or the Commissariat consumption of the war; and that in 1855 and 1856, the markets were quiet and firm, exhibiting only such fluctuations as arose out of ordinary changes in supply and demand. I a future part I shall inquire how far the fluctuations of prices now referred to were connected with the influx of the new gold.

That the effects of the California discoveries of 1848 were felt in this country in 1850 and 1851, and manifested themselves in the increased demand for British and foreign articles suitable for the export trade to the United States; that the same effects were still more sensibly felt in the course of 1852; that in 1853 the consumption of British goods in California and the United States generally, had become so large and rapid as to counteract almost entirely, as regards this country, any prejudicial effect upon the balance of trade of the vast imports of grain rendered necessary by the serious failure in these islands of the harvest of 1853; that the same large American demand for British exports continued through 1854 and 1855, and had prevailed through 1856, interrupted but casually by the extensive failures and discredit which prevailed in the United States and California during portions of the years 1854 and 1855; and that as the general result of the trade between this country and the United States since 1850, the absorption of British exports either in California itself or in those regions of the North American continent to which the supplies of California gold are chiefly sent in the first instance, has increased so rapidly as to render necessary a constant and large transmission of the precious metals from America to this country.

That the effect of the Australian discoveries of the summer of 1851 were felt in this country in a striking manner early in the following year, (1852;) manifesting themselves in a sudden and large expansion of the stream of emigration from these islands, and in a large expansion in the shipment of nearly all descriptions of commodities; that the demands for ships hence arising, could not, in the then condition of the mercantile marine, be readily supplied; and the consequence was that an enormous increase in the rates of freight, and a demand for new ships so urgent, that considerably higher wages were at once conceded in all the ship-building trades; that the same urgent demands for Australia continued in the early part of 1853, were considerably moderated in 1854, still more reduced in 1855, but in 1856 were again marked by considerable activity.

That the movement for higher wages successfully commenced in the autumn of 1852; in the ship-building trades became almost universal in the first half of 1853, and previous to September in that year, had led to a very general addition of from 12 to 20 per cent. to the wages current in 1851; but that the effect of the bad harvest of 1853, the war of 1854–5, and the glut of the Australian markets, was to produce a considerable reaction from this advance, especially in the factory districts.

That the first and immediate effect of the high prices of colonial and other imported articles in 1852 and 1853, and of the high prices and large demand for manufactured goods in the same years, was to occasion vigorous efforts and a large expenditure of capital with a view to opening up new fields of supply, and creating extended means of production; and that it is principally to the operation of these causes that the steady and frequently declining course of prices since 1853 is to be attributed.

Thus as far as trustworthy evidence can be obtained, there are no facts in the experience of the last nine years which justify the conclusion that in this country the fluctuations of prices, the course of trade, or the increased demand for goods arising out of the large exports to America and Australia, were immediately preceded by or connected with changes in the amount of the aggregate outsending circulation of bank notes. In other words, all the evidence available to us points distinctly and uniformly to the conclusion that the fluctuation of the bank note circulation were determined and regulated by the consequences flowing from previous applications of capital and credit in particular nodes.

That further, in a great number of specific instances, it can be shown conclusively that fluctuations of price of the most important kind, and in the largest markets of the country, took place either without the occurrence of any change whatever in the bank note circulation, or contemporaneously with the occurrence of a change the precise opposite of that which, on *a priori* grounds, or on the grounds on which the currency theory is built, would have been expected to precede or accompany the particular alteration in the markets.

That neither is there any such coincidence between variations in the rate of interest and variations in the markets for produce, as to justify the inference of a direct connection between them in the relation of cause and effect. That the first effect of the gold discoveries on the financial condition of this country, was the remarkable and prolonged depression in the rates of interest and discount, which prevailed during the twelvemonth preceding the spring of 1853; that this effect on the rate of interest was the immediate consequence of an excessive accumulation, principally in the Bank of England, of the early remittances from California and Australia; and that the influence produced by these accumulations on opinion and credit was greatly extended and aggravated by the maintenance at the Bank of England of a rate of discount so low as 2 per cent. from April, 1852, to January, 1853.

That the rise of the rate of discount which commenced in January, 1853, and has been maintained during the subsequent three years, is to be traced in its origin and continuance to extended demand for capital for the purpose of new, distant, and costly enterprises, directed either to the construction of public works, to the extension of old and introduction of new processes, or to the exploration of new fields for the supply of commodities, and that so far as we can judge from recent experience, the absorption of capital for these and other objects becomes more rapid and extensive with every year.

That the interruption to the trade of the country occasioned by the Russian war of 1854–55 was comparatively slight, and for four reasons, viz.: (1,) because the theater of war was in a remote part of Europe; (2,) because the enemy had practically no navy that could molest our commerce; (3,) because the raw materials previously obtained from Russia still continued to arrive through the neutral ports, or were readily replaced by imports from India and elsewhere; and (4) lastly, because the intervention of the telegraph, the existence of steam, and the enormous resources of our mercantile marine and postal services, enable, us to accomplish in a few weeks operations which, at the commencement of the century, would have occupied a long series of months. That further, in addition to, and far more powerful than any of the four causes just enumerated, was the effect of the continued influx of gold during 1854 and 1855—but especially during the latter portion of 1855, in averting from this country and from France the extreme financial pressure and peril, which, in the absence of that influx, must inevitably have been produced by the necessity of providing large and constant remittances of gold to the seat of war; and must inevitably have placed entirely out of question the maintenance of the restrictions of the Bank Charter Act of 1844, and perhaps have even imperiled the maintenance of the Act of 1819.

That during the years 1848 and 1849, and part of 1850, the losses and discredit which fell with crushing force on a large portion of the middle classes involved in the railway expenditure, did, beyond question, produce some important effect in limiting the consumption of commodities.

That, on the other hand, it was a direct consequence of the railway expenditure of the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, that the working classes were provided with fair employment during a period of uninterrupted trade, and it was also a direct consequence of the cheapness of food, and the low range of general prices which prevailed to the year 1852, that the working classes were able to command, by means of their wages, a larger amount of sustenance and comfort than had been within their reach probably at any former period of the century.

SALMON RIVER MINES.

We extract from the *Mining and Scientific Press* the following description of these mines, which we commend to the careful reading of persons designing to emigrate thither:

Seventy-five miles, a little east of south from Elk City, is situated the Salmon River mines; not on the river as is generally supposed, but upon the top of a rugged mountain, seventeen miles east of Salmon river. These mines are unlike any ever discovered on the Pacific coast. The top of the mountain, which is many thousand feet high, is level in its general appearance, with small knolls scattered over it. This flat is about three miles in diameter, and at the foot of these knolls are found sloughs or swampy looking places, covered with a green sod of mountain grass. These sloughs are not miry but quite solid, yet can be easily spaded and shoveled off. It is in these places that gold is found, and found in leads. The miners use no pick, but cut the sod with some sharp tool, and then spade or shovel the ground off. There are no rocks to interfere with working them; one hand will make per day with a rocker from fifty to five hundred dollars, and some have made even more than this last figure. They use nothing but the pan and rocker; there is but little water upon this mountain, no stream, but a little rivulet called Miller's creek, which has not over an inch of water as measured in California. The rock on the summit forms a basin, and there appears no outlet to it. The way the miners operate, is to dig holes in the ground and let the water fill them, and after washing with pan or rocker they throw out the dirty water, and fresh comes in again. The whole of the ground containing these leads is taken up, not an inch vacant.

The gold obtained is of a poor quality, about twelve dollars per ounce; it is quartz gold and is about the size of rifle powder.

The country is a barren, bleak looking region. On this mountain they have no rain; it is so high that nothing but snow falls. There were about seven hundred men on this mountain last fall; some forty or fifty are going to try to winter there, for the purpose of taking care of their claims and holding them. The snow is not sufficiently off before the first of July to permit work.

British Expenses.

From a very useful publication, prepared by Mr. Henry Lloyd Morgan, public accountant, wherein is furnished an analysis of the public income and expenditure of Great Britain for the financial year ended the 31st of March last, we extract the following condensed summary of the expenditures. They will be found useful for reference:

Interest and management of national debt	£26,231,018
Army and navy	31, 45,564
Collection and management of revenue departments	5,679,703
Public works and buildings	639,711
Salaries and expenses of public departments	1,580,911
Justice	3,184,670
Education, science and art	1,233 352
Diplomatic, colonial and consular	624,019
Superannuations and charities	237,418
Special and temporary objects	783,702
Civil list	403,160
Annuities and pensions	345,771
Interest on loans, secret service, &c	518,532
Civil contingencies	157,000
	£72 964,536

Manufactures.—We are glad to learn that the proprietors of the Salem Woolen Mill are about to double its manufacturing capacities. Orders have gone East for a large supply of new machinery. Well will it be for Oregon when all the woolen fabrics required for wear here, shall be manufactured in the State. Woolen fabrics suit our climate—health and comfort require them to be worn here—and we have an abundance of the raw material—a vast amount of water power running to waste, and willing hands to attend the spinning jenny and the loom. Success to the pioneer Woolen Mill of Oregon.—*Oregon Farmer.*

The mackerel fishing business is closed for the season, and the vessels are hauling up. The catch this season has been fully twenty-five per cent. below that of last year, and prices have ruled very low, leaving but a small margin for profit. Within a few weeks, however, prices have rapidly advanced, and those of our fishing owners who were fortunate enough to hold on to their mackerel, may yet succeed in making a small profit from their season's labor. The fishermen, having as a general thing disposed of their mackerel at low prices, have made a poor season's work, and large numbers of them are enlisting in the army and navy.—*Gloucester Adv.*

FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT,
GO TO
Clark's Photographic Gallery,
Southeast corner Clay and Kearny sts.,
Opposite Gilbert's Melodeon..............SAN FRANCISCO

PHOTOGRAPHS AND AMBROTYPES

Taken in all the perfection of the Art, and at prices that defy competition. Small Daguerreotypes copied to Life Size. Ring and Locket Pictures neatly set.
1 P. G. CLARK.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

JAS. M. FORD

HAS REMOVED FROM HIS FORMER place of business to

Selleck's Gallery,
No. 415 MONTGOMERY STREET,
UNION BUILDING.

Having made a business arrangement with Mr. SELLECK, he takes pleasure in inviting his friends and patrons to this—

The most Elegant and Convenient Gallery in San Francisco.

FORD'S "CARTES DE VISITE"

Are acknowledged to be the BEST in the city, and with the increased facilities of this Gallery he can give even

Better Satisfaction than Ever Before.

That new and most beautiful style of Picture, the

IVORY-TYPE!

Is executed ONLY at this establishment, by the Artist, Mr. N. T. Johnson, lately from New York.

N. B.—LOOK OUT FOR THE RIGHT PLACE!

SELLECK'S GALLERY,
415 Montgomery street, over Guerin's Dry Goods Store.
1

LIGHT! LIGHT!!

J. B. OWENS & CO., 169 J STREET, Sacramento, have constantly on hand the largest and most perfect assortment of Coal Oil Lamps ever seen on this coast, comprising

Fifty Varieties of Stand Lamps.
—Also—
Chandelier, Hall and Hanging Lamps, Coal Oil Lanterns, etc.

Kerosene Oil of the best quality. Chimnies and Wicks in large quantities, and a complete stock of HALE'S PATENT COAL OIL BURNER.

All orders from Dealers promptly supplied.
je20-6m

Watts' Nervous Antidote.

I have in my own person, experienced so much benefit from the use of Watts' Nervous Antidote, and have witnessed so many cures, almost miraculous, which have resulted from its use, that I feel it an overwhelming duty to bear testimony to its sovereign virtues in severe Neuralgic affections, experienced by myself and others, which have come under my immediate notice.

My own case was as follows: I was in 1848, while working at my trade as ship carpenter, in Philadelphia, suddenly afflicted with loss of sight. After employing several physicians without deriving any benefit, I went to New York, where I was finally forced to enter the Hospital. There I was compelled to submit to a great variety of treatment, much of it exceedingly painful, and was ultimately shut up in a dark room, where I remained for a number of weeks to all intents a close prisoner, but all without experiencing any relief. Hearing of the Antidote of Dr. Watts, I sought and obtained permission to leave the hospital, and immediately went to the office of Dr. Watts. The Doctor examined into my condition, and then at short intervals, administered three doses of the "Antidote;" after observing its effects, he in a few hours pronounced mine to my great joy, to be a curable case. I accordingly continued to use it under his direction, and in six days I was perfectly cured and again following my trade.

An account of this case was published in the papers, and made so much noise that I was called upon by hundreds anxious to learn the particulars of my case for themselves, and thus I became familiar with scores of cures effected by this medicine, as remarkable as my own. I came to California, and here I found a great many cases, in which I knew the "Antidote" would be efficacious, but sought in vain to find it, and was upon the point of sending to New York for a supply, when I fortunately saw your advertisement. Since then, I have from time to time procured supplies from you and found that it still possesses the same efficacy, and relieves the intolerable misery caused by Neuralgia as perfectly as ever.

SAN FRANCISCO CURE.

Two weeks ago, a lady acquaintance on Sacramento street, informed me that her daughter was suffering from several complaints, aggravated by severe neuralgia affections. At my suggestion she obtained from you a bottle of "Watts' Nervous Antidote," and within one week the young lady was enabled to sleep quietly, her appetite was restored and her general health wonderfully improved, while the neuralgic pains had disappeared. This was after suffering five years of illness and expending several hundred dollars in vain efforts to find relief from other sources.

I also know of numerons cases of rheumatism, chronic and inflammatory, nervous headaches, weak and inflamed eyes, coughs, etc., which have been cured by the use of this invaluable medicine. I have no faith in quack medicines, but I know this does not come under that head.

F. W. PINKHAM, Carpenter.
Shop on Waverly Place, next to S. E. Corner of Clay street, San Francisco, December 31st, 1861.
To Dr. Samuel Adams, San Francisco. jan9

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Twelfth Judicial District, of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

Albert Williams, vs. Julia R. Brandon, et al.

Action brought in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, and the Complaint filed in said City and County of San Francisco, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California, send greeting to Julia R. Brandon and Esther R. Brandon, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service,) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served out of this County, but in this District, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said Complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of $300 with interest thereon from December 1st, 1861, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, due from the Defendant to the Plaintiff for rent of certain premises particularly described in the Complaint, and for costs.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment against you for $300, interest and costs.

[Seal.] Given under my hand and the Seal of the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District, of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, this 22d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-two.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT, Clerk.
Wm. R. Satterlee, Deputy Clerk.
M. Compton, Plffs. Atty. feb12 3mo



JARVIS JEWETT,
AGENT,
jy18 SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

50,000 IN USE!

The Autocrat of the Kitchen!

THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART!
Fuel-Saving and Comfort-Producing
LARGE OVEN!
SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT
COOKING STOVE!
FOR
WOOD AND ANTHRACITE OR BITUMINOUS COAL,
IMPROVED IN 1859,

With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the Celebrated Patent Double Sheet Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st. *Durability.*—Lasting with proper care, at least 20 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1838.

2d. *Manufacture.*—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d. *Capacity.*—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th. *Economy.*—Saving the cost of the Stove in one or two years in the item of fuel.

5th. *Ventilation of Oven.*—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven, (protected by letters patent,) securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of perforating holes in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilating is the only one of any value whatever.

6th. *Entire Control of Heat.*—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th *The Double Sheet Bottom Flue.*—By which a compressed and inverting action of heat is obtained, and more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th. *Broiling.*—Performed an the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th. *Hot Water Reservoir and Warming Closet.*—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat, and without extra fuel.

10. *Water Back.*—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath room, equal to any range.

☞ Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. Stewart and of the manufacturers are on each stove. None other genuine.

For sale by CALEB M. SICKLER,
422 Kearny street,
Bet. California and Pine, San Francisco.
jan16-3m

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE
AND
BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz.:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal Cities and Towns these works will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Fourteen Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
No. 54 Gold street, New York.

EXCELSIOR
STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

TOWNE & BACON,
BOOK, CARD AND JOB
PRINTERS,
536 Clay Street,
Opposite Leidesdorff,
(EXTENDING THROUGH TO MERCHANT STREET,)
SAN FRANCISCO.

For Elegance and Usefulness Combined in a Present.

For the Holidays,
BUY A
WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

The Wheeler and Wilson Family Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be far superior to all others in use.

They are adapted to every variety of Family Sewing, they are not liable to get out of order, and a child can learn to use them.

Do not buy a chain-stitch Machine, the seam has a cord on one side very unseemly and liable to wear off and rip.

The Wheeler and Wilson Machines make a stitch alike upon both sides or the fabric, and it will not rip or ravel out.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent.
dec 26 Corner Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.

CHAS. W. YOUNG,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, CUTLERY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS
Kelsey's Block, Commercial st., near Pine,
NEVADA CITY.
Watches Carefully Repaired and Jewelry Made to Order.
ALL ARTICLES GUARANTEED.
je13-3m

NATHANIEL GRAY, UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb,
(Between Kearny and Montgomery.)

EVERY VARIETY OF FUNERAL equipments constantly on hand, and furnished at the lowest prices for the same quality of material.

Sole agent for BARSTOW'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASKETS.

Interments procured in Lone Mountain and all the other Cemetries. nov22-3m

DR. PRATT, DENTIST,
☞ Office in Tucker's Academy of Music,
MONTGOMERY STREET,
(Between California and Pine streets.)

PRICES THE SAME AS CHARGED BY the best Dentists in the city to the wealthy; half price or less to the laboring classes, or those who complain of hard times.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Dr. Pratt is a Graduate of the Rush Medical College of Illinois, and also a Graduate of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, at Cincinnati. Fourteen years in practice.

REFERENCES:
Eev. Eleazer Thomas, Rev. Sam'l D. Simond, John Reynolds, Esq., S. McCulloch, Esq., Rev. Robert McElroy, Judge S S. Wright, P. Whitbeck, Esq. dec. 19.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,
MAKE THE BEST
CLOTHING.
Furnishing Goods, all Kinds,
Retailing for Cash, at Wholesale Prices.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
Clothing,
Furnishing Goods,
Trunks,
Valises,
Carpet Bags,
Umbrellas,
Etc.,
—TO BE—
Found in any Retail House in California.

Goods suitable for traveling purposes in any climate.

We have fitted up a custom department in connection with our former Business and employ over seventy-five Tailors to make up fine Clothing to order. We have the best Cutter on this Coast, which enables us to guarantee a perfect fit in all cases without alterations.

Our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings are the finest imported from Paris or New York this season.

Strangers visiting the city will please call and leave us their measure free of charge.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,
Next door to the What Cheer House,
And No. 323 Montgomery street, near California, in Tucker's Building, San Francisco.
Manufacturing Establishment, No. 102 Liberty st., New York. 1e7-1y

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

MINER'S FOUNDRY
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP
First Street, between Howard and Folsom,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HOWLAND, ANGELL & KING,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Flour, Saw, and Quartz Mill Machinery, &c., Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.

HAVING associated ourselves together in the above business, we are now prepared to carry it on in all its branches on as extensive a scale as any in the State. Having been engaged in it in San Francisco for the last eight years, working WITH OUR OWN HANDS, we will say to persons wanting Machinery of any kind, we can furnish it on as short notice, at as reasonable rates, and of as good workmanship, as any other shop in California; and pledge ourselves that no job shall leave our shop until it is done in a thorough and workmanlike manner.

Particular attention will be paid to the manufacture of Quartz Mills and Mining Machinery, having had large experience in that branch of the business.

HOWLAND'S PATENT ROTARY QUARTZ MILLS.

Our Mr. Howland's contract with the "Pacific Foundry" for the exclusive manufacture of these valuable Mills having expired, we have got up a new set of patterns, and shall manufacture and sell them at REDUCED PRICES.

In the line of CASTINGS we expect to excel. White Iron will in all cases be used for Stamp Shoes and Dies. We also manufacture

KING'S PATENT SHINGLE MACHINES,
Cutting one thousand per hour, the best in use; and
Knox' Amalgamators.

W. H. HOWLAND. E. S. ANGELL. E. T. KING.
ap25-1y

TREMONT HOUSE,
Nos. 124 and 126 JACKSON STREET,
Between Sansome and Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.
F. E. WEYGANT,..................Proprietor.

THIS Hotel is a four story granite front fire-proof building, and conducted as a

LEADING TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

It is well arranged with Family or Single Rooms, and at VERY MODERATE PRICES.

A FREE COACH

will be in attendance at the Boats to convey passengers to the above House.

The TREMONT HOUSE is centrally located, and convenient to all the River, Bay and Ocean Steamers, Stage Office, and Places of Amusement.

Important improvements are now being made, and more rooms added. There is attached to this House a

BATH HOUSE, BARBER SHOP AND LAUNDRY.

A Free Shower Bath for Boarders.
sept17

PRESBYTERIAN
BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

This Board has now in San Francisco, a large assortment of Religious Books ranging from

PICTORIAL FIRST LESSONS,
TO
CALVIN'S INSTITUTES.

Pastors who will supply their people with these publications will be allowed a satisfactory discount.

Two hundred and seventy-two of the works are expressly for Sabbath Schools.

TOTAL CATALOGUE PRICE, $91 00,
Or, in cheaper binding, $77 45.

They are in pleasant narrative style, and decidedly religious. Children love these books.

JACOBUS' NOTES

On Matthew, on Mark and Luke, on John and on Acts; in all, five volumes, are a very great help to Sabbath School Teachers, or to any Student of the Bible. Sold separate or together.

JACOBUS' QUESTIONS

Accompanying these Notes, introduce into each lesson one or more questions from the shorter Catechism, greatly aiding the Teacher in communicating clear religious truth.

Tracts furnished at the rate of 15 pages for 1 ct.

Every Christian ought to keep and distribute them. Many might thus be saved who are left to perish unwarned.

The whole work of distribution on this coast is at very considerable pecuniary loss to the Board.

Catalogues furnished when desired.

The above may be purchased, at retail, from C. Beach, Montgomery street.

☞ Address, without care, Rev. S. T. Wells, San Francisco. jan9

ESMERALDA, MONO,
....AND....
OTHER MINING DISTRICTS.

ATWILL & CO., OF VIRGINIA CITY, hav established a Branch of their

"Mining and Real Estate Agency,"

at ESMERALDA, MONO, and every other Mining District on the eastern slope of the Sierra Mountains. Deeds received for recording. Commissions, etc., attended to.
ATWILL & CO.,
mh7 Virginia City, U. T.

REMOVAL!

WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS and the public that we have removed to the large Store,

No. 419 Montgomery street,
Near California, (Le Count's Building.)

Thankful for past patronage, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

A. ROMAN & CO.,
Booksellers, Importers and Publishers.
fe6

T. W. STROBRIDGE,
J STREET, CORNER FIFTH,
SACRAMENTO.

Keeps a large and varied stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adapted to the season, and at prices to INSURE SATISFACTION to all.

Also, Agent for
WHEELER & WILSONS SEWING MACHINES.

Which above all others are suited to family uses. Stitch alike on both sides; all improvements and HEMMER for sixty dollars and upwards. Exhibition and sales room corner Fifth and J, Sacramento.
mh18-tf

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK,
Blank Books and Fine Stationery,
WRITING PAPERS,
WRAPPING PAPERS,
INKS OF ALL KINDS,
ETC., ETC.
GOLD PENS AND FINE POCKET C TLERY.

A Good Assortment Always on Hand, and at the Lowest Rates.

423 Sansome st., between Clay and Commercial.
jan6-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

TYLER BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS OF
SCHOOL BOOKS,
American, English and French Stationery,
Standard and Miscellaneous Books,
Bibles,
Prayer and
Hymn Books,
Portfolios,
Scrap Albums,
Portmonnaies,
CHILDRENS'
A B C D E Cards, Blocks, Picture Books, Linen and Paper Primers.
STORY BOOKS, &c., &c.,
180 Washington Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.



FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 205 CLAY STREET, PLAZA.

ROWLAND & WALKER keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, which they offer at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times; quality guaranteed.

Goods carefully packed and delivered on the boats, or any part of the city, without extra charge.

As we confine ourselves exclusively to Groceries, our customers can always rely on our ability to supply their wants with any article in our line.

N. B.—Fresh Butter, direct from two of the best dairies in the State.

Pure Java Coffee roasted and ground on the premises daily.
de21 ROWLAND & WALKER.

Great Medical Discovery!!
SCOVILL'S
BLOOD & LIVER
SYRUP.

SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP,
OR
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,

For the cure of Scrofula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Old Sores, Skin Diseases, and all other Diseases, which are caused by an

IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD.

This Blood and Liver Syrup
IS WARRANTED

To cure all Scrofulous and other diseases that originate from the Blood or Liver.

READ THE STATEMENT OF M. McWILLIAMS, who is an Elder in Rev. Horace Bushnell's Church, regarding the cure of his daughter, who was, to all appearances crippled for life with the terrible disease, Scrofula.

Cincinnati, February 28th, 1859.

Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co.—Dear Sirs:—I feel it my duty to write you, and let you know what your Blood and Liver Syrup has done for my daughter, and that by publishing it, others who may suffer with the same disease may know of it, and by its use derive great benefit. My daughter has been sorely afflicted with Scrofula, attended with great pain, for more than two years. She had some five or six running ulcers on one of her feet, one on her hip and one on her back. At this time, from the high recommendation of your Blood and Liver Syrup in curing such diseases, I was induced to try it. She commenced using it, and as the medicine acted on the blood, the sores commenced to heal—she is now gaining strength. I have only used three bottles of the medicine, and she can now walk quite well. Your Blood and Liver Syrup has done wonders in restoring her health.

I remain yours, M. McWILLIANS.

Statement of Rev. Horace Bushnell, City Missionary and Pastor of the Presbytertan Church:

Cincinnati, March 2d, 1859.

Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co.—Dear Sirs:—M. McWilliams, Esq., is an elder in the Church in which I am Pastor. I am acquainted with the circumstances of the case of his daughter, and have no hesitancy in saying that I consider the cure truly wonderful. HORACE BUSHNELL.

Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup.
For sale by all the principal Druggists everywhere.
Reddington & Co. sole Agents for Pacific Coast
dec 26

BRAY & BROTHER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Corner Front and Clay Streets.

SOLE AGENTS OF ALVISO FLOUR.
JOHN G. BRAY, 3m W. A. BRAY

R. E. COLE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
715 Clay street, opposite the Plaza.
SAN FRANCISCO.
jan6-3m

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN,
BEING THE
SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED
AGAINST ALL COMPETITORS!!

R. H. VANCE,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets
San Francisco.

HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the best Ambrotypes and Photographs,—it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can beprocured at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than THIRTY PER CENT. no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

It has been acknowledged by all that during the past SEVEN YEARS I have far excelled all other Artists in California, in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim that they are unsurpassed in the world.

Our Plain Photographs have never been equalled, and they are pronounced in the Eastern States to be superior to any taken there or in Europe.

Our Crayon Portraits from miniature to life size can not be surpassed. I have secured the best talent in the State to work them.

Hereafter our India Ink Photographs will be superior to anything in this branch of the art ever before executed in this country. As a warrant of this assertion, I have only to inform the public that I have made arrangements for my India Ink work, with the Nahl Bros., and with Mr. Edouart, (who has recently arrived from Europe,) and who are known to be the best Artists in the State and who have an European reputation.

COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.

I have received the assistance of two more of the best Artists in the State, in connection with Mr. Wise, whose reputation as an Artist is well known, to color Photographs in oil or water colors. Those wishing Colored Photographs either on paper or on canvass, can hereafter depend upon the perfection of the work with more dispatch than heretofore.

Being the owner of JAMES A. CUTTING'S PATENT RIGHT for atmospherically sealing Ambrotypes, I shall continue to give my patrons the

GENUINE PATENT AMBROTYPES

at the reduced prices. And I would take this method o warning the public against pictures taken at other rooms called "Ambrotypes," but which are taken upon the cheapest quality of glass, and put up UNSEALED thus rendering them liable to be destroyed by changes of climate dampness and other accidents which all the old style Daguerreotypes are liable. All the Ambrotypes taken by me are upon thick Plate Glass, Atmospherically Sealed and will stand FOREVER.

You have but to ask yourselves the simple question—Which will last the longest, a picture firmly sealed between two glasses, or one exposed to air and dampness? All know that on a picture not sealed, dampness will collect in the space between the two glasses, and passing on to the picture will sp it. and in time wholly destroy it; while on the sealed picture, no dampness can collect, as there is no space between the two glasses.

I have also introduced into my establishment, Stereoscopic Likenesses, on glass, the only ones of the kind taken in the State. Also, Stereoscopic Views o the principal places in the State, with forty different views taken in the Yo-Semite Valley, (including its immense water falls of which one is twenty five undred feet high,) and of the Mariposa Big Trees, one of which is ninety-four feet in circumference.

Duplicates of the above views can be furnished if ordered.

I have arranged my business so that hereafter I shall be at my rooms at all times, to attend personally to my patrons; and with the assistance of my operators who have been with me for years, and of the other attaches of my establishment, I can safely guarantee that all who favor me with a call will receive he best of work with dispatch, as I have Four Operating Rooms, and five distinct Lights, which enables me to suit the Light to the various styles of features, by which PERFECT LIKENESSES of all may be obtained, and without detention to my numerous customers, having FOUR TIMES the capacity of any other room in the State.

Remember the Place.
R. H. VANCE,
sep12-3m cor. Montgomery and Sacramento sts.

PIANO FORTES.

WOODWORTH & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
PIANO FORTES,
MELODEONS, FRENCH HARMONIUMS,
PIANO STOOLS AND PIANO COVERS
No. 16 Montgomery Street,
Between Sutter and Post.

Exclusive Agents for the sale of the
Stodart Piano Fortes and the Prince Melodeon.

☞ PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE.

LEWIS COFFEY & RISDON'S
STEAM BOILER WORKS,
The only Exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast. Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makers.

ALL orders for New Work or the repairing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality; and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.

☞ Old Stand—Corner Bush and Market Sts., San Francisco.

LEWIS COFFEY. jy3-3m J. N. RISDON.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE MANUFACTORY.

WE have now on hand 300,000 pounds, and are constantly manufacturing

MANILA CORDAGE AND HAY ROPE,
of all sizes, and to order as wanted.

For sale at lowest market rates.
TUBBS & CO.,
oc22-tf 139 Front street.

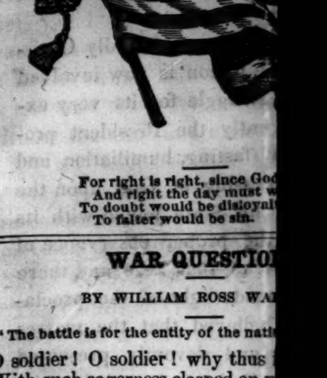
ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
BOOK-BINDER, PAPER RULER, AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
133 Clay street, San Francisco.

BINDING of every description neatly executed; BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; Blanks, Way-Bills, Brief Paper, Music Paper, &c., ruled to order at the shortest notice.

N. B.—I have lately received an EMBOSSING MACHINE—the only one in the State—and am supplied with all other machinery appertaining to a regular Bindery—making it the most complete Bindery in the State. mh15-3m

THE PAC

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devot
Education and General news.
It is the organ of no sect or party—
purpose of gain, and pledged to th
of religion and education—it con
the consideration and support of
California.
Published THURSDAY MORNING
H. Warren and Rev. P. G. Bu
Trustees, at the office of Towne &
ers, 538 Clay street, opposite Leide
TERMS.—For one year, payable in
For Six Months, payable in advar
copies, $30 00.
☞ All Letters relating to the busin
paper should be addressed to "Th
those regarding the editorial depar
H. Warren.
Notice to Subscribers and Pos
legal Postage on The Pacific i
12½ cents *and no more*, to be paid i
subscriber at the office of delivery
States, the Postage is 25 cents, pay
vance at the office of delivery.



For right is right, since God
And right the day must w
To doubt would be disloyal
To falter would be sin.

WAR QUESTION

BY WILLIAM ROSS WA

"The battle is for the entity of the natio

O soldier! O soldier! why thus
With such eagerness clasped on y
brand?
Has your flag been insulted? its
For revenge flash the flames of t
ing blade?
"Not revenge, not revenge, tha
now,
But as white as a dove's is the plu
Though the flag was insulted—t
rolled
Like a storm for the right o'er my

O soldier! O soldier! Is't glory
Where the war demon shouts, an
tures shriek?
Does your manly brow yearn for
wave
On the tree that is nursed by
brave?
"O no! 'tis not glory that calls
Where the black cannons roar a
ners roll,
Though 'tis there that the bold, g
entwine
Greenest wreaths for his name
shipped shrine."

O soldier! O soldier! then *why*
With such eagerness clasped on t
brand?
While the flush on your brow,
your eye,
Show that storms of deep passio
by?
"'Tis the right! 'Tis the right!
holy right,
That has called me, and armed
fight!
O ye shades of my fathers! O y
We have owed the great Union
land,
Lo, the traitors have struck! T
the star-fold
That for freedom, and honor,
rolled!
How your grand eyes look on m
strife
Not for fame or revenge—but *th*

OUT OF WORK

"It is of no use, Maria I'v
where."
"But you are not going t
ter?"
"Give up? How can I he
four days I have been to ever
in the city, and not a bit of w
"But have you tried anyth
"What else can I try?"
"Why, anything that you c
"Yes, I've tried other thing
to more than a dozen of my
fered to help them if they w
"And what did you mean t
"I offered to post their acc
bills, or attend to the counter
Mrs. Stanwood smiled a
thus spoke.
"What makes you smile?"
"To think that you shoul
you would find work in such
how is Mark Leeds?"
"He is worse off than I am
"How so."
"He has nothing in the ho
A shudder crept over hi
now,
"Why do you tremble, wi
"Because when we shall
breakfast to-morrow mornin
nothing."
"What!" cried Peter S
starting from his chair.
that!"
"I do."
"But our flour?"
"All gone. I baked the
noon."
"But we have pork."
"You ate the last this noo
"Then we must starve!
stricken man, starting across
Peter Stanwood was a
trade, and had now been out
over a month. He was o
calculated generally to kee
with the world, and who
selves fortunate if they ke
He was now thirty years
three children to provide f
self and wife, and this, to
house rent, was a heavy d
purse even when work was
there was nothing.
"Maria," said he, gazing
face, "we must starve. I h
penny in the world."
"But do not despair, Pet
to-morrow for work. You
thing to do. Anything that
orable. Should you make
day, we should not starve."
"But our house rent?"
"Trust me for that. Th
not turn us out. If you wil
something to do, I will see t
house room."
"I'll make one more trial,
despairingly.
"But you must go prepa
thing."
"Any thing reasonable, M
"What do you call reaso
"Why—anything decent.
The wife felt inclined t
matter was too serious for t
passed over her face. Sh
bands disposition, and she fe
find no work. She knew th
for some kind of work which
him in the social scale, as
twice expressed it. Howev
would be of no use to speak
she let the matter pass.
On the following mornin
food was put on the table.
hardly realize that he wa
without food. For years h
thoughtless and fortunate, n